FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. ARMS POLICY "UNDERMINES' ACCORDS, TREATIES

LD021828 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA in its issue dated February 3 carries an editorial which is headlined "The Unseemly Deeds of Washington". [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1838 GMT on 2 February describes the PRAVDA item as an editorial article (redaktsionnaya statya)]

The editorial says: "The United States makes unprecedented efforts to build up its military potential, and frustrates the most important talks on arms limitation matters. At the same time the USA increasingly dodges the strict observance of its legal and political commitments and acts in circumvention of the concluded agreements or directly violates them. Such negative actions of Washington, as is pointed out in the Soviet aide-memoire issued on January 30, this year, and delivered to the U.S. Department of State, have acquired particular gravity in the present conditions.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed to the U.S. side its concern and called on it to discontinue such practice, and to rectify the state of affairs. However, the U.S. rectify the state of affairs. However, the U.S. Administration does not show readiness to embark upon the road of reason and realism. Washington not only flagrantly tramples the accords signed by it but also, in order to divert attention from such actions, tries to cast aspersions on the USSR's honest and responsible approach to the fulfillment of its obligations.

This unscrupulous line vividly manifested itself also in the White House's report which appeared recently and in which an attempt is made at imputing to the Soviet Union a "non-observance" of the arms limitation agreements.

That entire report is a sheer fraud. Even according to the conclusion drawn by a whole number of U.S. experts, among them are Gerard Smith and Paul Warnke, former directors of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Herbert Scoville, who filled the post of deputy director of the CIA at one time, and others, the claims made in the report are not confirmed by facts and are unessential from the military point of view and unreasonable from the diplomatic one. Besides, many of the so-called claims concern the situations which were long went over in the Soviet-U.S. permanent consultative commission which is in charge of questions of observance of strategic arms agreements.

An experienced person will, certainly, notice that the report abounds in expressions such as "possible violations", "contradictory data", "could not arrive at a definite conclusion", etc. To put it in a nutshell, an impudent method is used in the report: We know that this is not so, but we are accusing.

This alone shows in considerable degree how "trustworthy" the report is.

As to unsophisticated people, and it is precisely at them that the report is directed, they can get an impression that there is indeed something real behind the accusations.

The U.S. report contains claims so absurd that there is no need to analyse them in detail. Everything boils down to a hakneyed propaganda trick: to cast a slur on the policy of the other side, to try thus to cover up one's own unsavoury conduct in international affairs, in other words, to place the blame at the wrong door.

Take, for instance, the question of chemical weapons. The afore-mentioned report again advances the lie that the Soviet Union either supplied chemical weapons to somebody or used toxic agents in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This lie has long been exposed, specifically, by American and other authoritative specialists in the West, and by United Nations experts.

But certain persons in Washington cannot keep quiet. For what purpose is this all being done? This is being done to make the public forget the crimes that were committed by the U.S. military in Vietnam and other countries of Indochina, including large-scale use of chemical weapons as a result of which many thousands of people were killed or injured, irreparable damage was done to the environment, The whole world knows of this.

Incidentally, former U.S. soldiers, who participated in the Vietnam venture and were subjected to the action of their own chemical agents and became invalids as a result, know about this as well. In this entire unscrupulous fuss with far-fetched accusations levelled at the Soviet Union one can obviously see endeavours by the present U.S. Administration to divert attention from the fact that the production of chemical toxic agents of a new generation (binary) is being speeded up in the USA and that it is planned to almost double the aggregate stocks of chemical weapons. In the light of this, it also becomes clear why the USA stubbornly sabotages any realistic agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on the elimination of their stocks.

Or take the question of European security. In the report to Congress, there is an assertion that the Soviet side made a notification of the "West-81" military exercises in some "inadequate" way. All that has been spun out of thin air. The Soviet Union provided extensive information about the exercises in full amount as envisaged by the Helsinki conference's Final Act. That was done in advance, too. And this is known in Washington.

In this question again, an attempt was made to camouflage U.S. own line in European security matters and to create the impression that the example of adequacy of the observance of the Helsinki agreement are such U.S. actions which run counter to the intersts of European security as deployment of first-strike nuclear-missile systems in the European Continent and the holding of huge-in-scope military exercises which are increasingly hard to distinguish from a real deployment of Armed Forces for the conduct of a war. The USA together with the other countries that signed the Final Act solemnly undertook to participate in efforts to lower military confrontation and to lessen the danger of outbreak of war. That's what the words and deeds of Washington look like. Can the U.S. signature to the document be squared with the calls for a "crusade" against socialist countries and with plans to make "warning" nuclear shots, and a "local" nuclear war in Europe? They are incompatible. The USA through its entire policy of recent years undermines the foundations of the Helsinki process.

In the report to the Congress there are fabrications on some violations by the Soviet Union of obligations in the sphere of limitation of nuclear armaments. And again attempts are being made to deliberately distort the Soviet policy so as to conceal real violations by the American side.

The aide-memoire of the Soviet side shows in detail the real state of affairs in these questions. The Soviet Union approaches compliance with the obligations undertaken with the utmost responsibility. Quite different is the behaviour of the American side.

Having signed the SALT-2 treaty, the United States refused to put it into effect. Substantial elements of the accord, for instance those pertaining to solution of questions, included into the protocol to the treaty, were not materialized, as a result. That was done quite deliberately for the United States to untie its hands for broad deployment of missiles of a long range of action, of all basing modes.

Such an attitude to SALT-2 accords is incompatible with statements on the U.S. intention to refrain from actions undermining the existing agreements on strategic armaments.

Deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe is an obvious violation of the SALT-2 treaty in which the sides specially recorded the obligation not to bypass the treaty in whatever way, i.e. not to violate the established balance of strategic forces. It is absolutely clear that on the strength of their deployment these systems, applicable to the USSR, are strategic weapons -- a direct and very substantial addition to the U.S. strategic arsenal. There are a sufficient number of such examples to patently demonstrate the disregard of the American side for the obligations it undertakes.

There are weighty grounds to consider that the United States does not observe in a due way at least some provisions of the 1972 interim agreement. And this applies to very serious matters. The Soviet side faced the United States with them many times.

Striving to justify the developments of large-scale anti-missile defence system conducted in the USA which would lead to undermining the ABM Treaty, they in Washington try again to call in question the Soviet Union's attitude to the treaty. The situation is again presented topsy-turvy. The Soviet Union observes its commitments while the United States is undermining the ABM Treaty, the entire process of strategic arms limitation, both defensive and offensive ones.

It is clear what the motivation was in Washington in concocting the report with invented accusations levelled at the USSR.

The aim is to try to mislead the public which is getting increasingly convinced that Washington is conducting a militaristic course. The present U.S. Administration would like to compel people to overlook the fact that if it achieved something in the three years of its stay in office it was the spiralling of the arms race, the undermining of the process of arms limitation and disarmament, a sharp and dangerous aggravation of the international tension. There are also a lot of considerations connected with the coming election in all these manoeuvres.

And how do the absolutely groundless attempts to slander the policy of the Soviet Union, to stir up another anti-Soviet campaign go together with the thesis of the White House wishes to have "more stable" relations with the Soviet Union, the thesis much publicised of late? They exclude each other.

It is pointed out clearly in the Soviet aide-memoire that if the U.S. side is really interested in continuing the effective process of arms limitation is must draw the necessary practical conclusions.

CHERVOV ON U.S. APPROACH TO INF, OTHER TALKS

AU021315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 84 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, "Soviet expert on military-political affairs," to NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "The Basic Prerequisite of Talks; Why Is Washington Opposed to the Principle of Equality and Equal Security" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] Through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe have been discontinued and other negotiations on strategic weapons have also drifted into a cul-de-sac. Reagan and circles close to him are trying to lay full blame for this situation on the Soviet side. Who is really responsible for the emergence of this situation and where are the stumbling blocks that have prevented the reaching of a realistic agreement?

[Chervov] The talks in Geneva have come to a halt solely through the fault of the United States. The USSR has a lot of experience in talks on nuclear weapons with several American administrations (Nixon, Ford, Carter). There were always controversies and discrepancies. Nevertheless, the Americans were actually negotiating at that time and taking into account the views of their partner. We saw that the talks were meaningful and that they had an objective.

What formed the basis of the talks in the seventies? The main basis was the principle of equality and equal security. The two sides approached tne talks in a realistic fashion, in principle taking into account their mutual security interests. That is also why agreements were reached at that time (SALT I, SALT II).

Why is it impossible to arrive at a compromise with the Reagan administration? Because it does not wish any such thing. It is out to gain military supremacy and ruthlessly pursues this aim. It is deliberately putting forward unacceptable proposals aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

It officially rejected the principle of equality and equal security. This amounts, after all, to a violation of all previously concluded agreements, including SALT II, which the United States did not ratify but which it committed itself to observe. The United States now ignores the security interests of the Soviet Union. During negotiations, it is clinging to its one and only policy -- to force the USSR to accept one-sided terms so that the United States can gain one-sided military advantages.

All the "zero options" and "interim solutions" of President Reagan, his pronouncements about the readiness to conduct "serious" talks and to "radically reduce" armaments -- all that is a lie. The United States regards talks as a cloak designed to cover up its militaristic plans. The incumbent administration hypocritically speaks about peace and security and vows and stresses its determination to negotiate. But under the conditions of the first Pershing II and cruise missiles having already been made operational in the FRG and Great Britain and of cruise missiles being prepared for deployment in Italy, the pronouncements of Washington are nothing but a verbal cloak for covering up its policy.

Is it possible to reach an agreement, given the official opposition of the White House to the principle of equality and equal security? Every sober-minded person would say no. After all, the Americans are not opposed to individual details of an agreement but to its very basic principle.

Rejecting the principle of equality and equal security, which is what the United States is doing at present, boils down to rejecting the right of the USSR and its allies to security and seeking advantages for oneself. That is what the United States is trying to achieve. Therein lies the root of evil and the underlying motive for Washington's immediate rejection of all constructive proposals of the Soviet Union.

[Morozov] In his speech at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, A. Gromyko said that Washington rejected SALT II, a treaty which the United States itself signed, and that the American side refuses to negotiate on the basis of equality and equal security, the sole just principle. How can this approach be explained?

[Chervov] There are many causes. The main cause is the endeavor to gain supremacy in the area of nuclear arms.

The principle of equality and equal security is one of the greatest successes of the talks between the USSR and the United States on solving the problem of limiting strategic weapons. This principle, as the only possible basis for reaching a bilaterally acceptable agreement in this area, is not something artificial. It is organically linked with the very nature of modern weapons and the existing objective parity of strategic forces between the USSR and the United States. That means that neither the USSR nor the United States will accept decisions that would emasculate the legitimate interests of their own security.

Three American Administrations acknowledged the principle of equality and equal security. It became the basis for the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II agreements. The two sides also agreed that subsequent talks on problems of strategic weapons, as well as the agreements prepared at these talks, would be based on that principle. The Soviet Union strictly observes this guideline and all its proposals are aimed at ensuring equality of the two sides and equal security for them.

The Reagan administration acts as though there did not exist any experience from SALT I and SALT II, both of which are based on this principle, as though -- all of a sudden -- there did not exist any documents in which three American Presidents (Nixon, Ford, and Carter) express their complete support for the principle of equality and equal security.

Let us, for instance, consider the following fact: The Soviet-American agreements state that the important condition of adherence to the principle of equality and equal security in preparing a bilaterally acceptable agreement is to take into account those factors that determine the strategic situation. These factors include the fact that the United States possesses forward-based nuclear devices. It is situated within target range of facilities on the territory of the USSR and its allies, and to permit this under conditions of a limitation and a decrease of strategic arms means to directly contradict the demands of real equality and equal security of both sides. This would in reality be a circumvention of the future agreement, with the aid of an uncontrolled growth of such devices.

Washington is now refusing to recognize this mutual connection. It is clear to everybody -- naturally, only if one does not want to turn everything upside down -- that the Pershing II and cruise missiles are strategic weapons, first-strike weapons with regard to the USSR. They are devices that are destabilizing to the utmost; they directly threaten the security of the USSR and its allies. The Washington figures are repeating phrases about their "love of peace" to no avail. All that they are now doing in deploying their missiles closer to our borders, invading Grenada, in bombing the Lebanese cities and holding them under fire, in conducting an aggression against Nicaragua, in supporting the intervention of the Republic of South Africa against Angola -- all this disproves their declarations.

[Morozov] Do the Washington representatives understand the significance of the principle of equality and equal security in strengthening peace under the present conditions?

[Chervov] They undoubtedly do. For, if there is no equality and equal security, what will there be then? The United States would scarcely agree to a reduction in its own security as a consequence of an agreement. Thus only one thing is left -- the rejection of equality and equal security by Washington; and that means an endeavor to acquire unilateral advantages for oneself.

The R. Reagan administration is speaking of setting up, as a counterbalance to the principle of equality and equal security, only the principle of "equality." It could seem that we have here a dispute on terminology. But no, not in the least. So far the American side has not shown even the least interest in real equality at the negotiations, and it is not doing so now either. Although it speaks of equality, in reality it is striving, under the slogan of "equality," to disrupt the existing equilibrium of nuclear forces between the USSR and the United States in its own favor, and to acquire military supremacy. In this way, the struggle being conducted by the American side against the principle of equality and equal security is no coincidence.

[Morozov] Is it realistic on the part of the United States and NATO to strive to acquire military supremacy under the present conditions?

[Chervov] No. It is unrealistic. The USSR will not accede to an agreement that would lower our security and would grant advantages to the other side -- this has been said time and again by the Soviet representatives at the top level.

We reply to U.S. attempts to disturb the equilibrium with the aid of the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe by adopting effective countermeasures, within limits that will be determined by the NATO countries' steps. Nobody will succeed in disrupting the existing approximate equilibrium of forces.

The military equilibrium between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact, achieved with the help of the enormous effort of the Soviet people and of the people of other socialist countries, is objectively serving to consolidate security and stability throughout the world. This is the firm bridle for the transoceanic lovers of military adventures.

The previously agreed principle of equality and equal security is also aimed at supporting the equilibrium. Any deviation from it is incompatible with the goals and tasks of all disarmament negotiations. The USSR is in favor of strictly adhering to this principle, and of anchoring it in agreements on nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

This Soviet approach follows from the USSR's firm loyalty to the principled course aimed at halting the arms race, above all the nuclear armament race, and at reducing and finally completely eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

This was clearly stated by Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet state's representative, in his reply to the French Appeal of 100; he said that today, as in the past, we are convinced that one must not give up a single possibility or a single chance of returning to the path of negotiations, with the aim of reducing the nuclear weapons both in the West and in the East on the only realistically existing basis -- on the basis of equality and equal security.

PLANNED U.S. ASAT ANTISATELLITE SYSTEM DETAILED

PM031105 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 3

[Captain 1st Class O. Mironov "Military Observer's Notes": "Pirates in Space: U.S. Antisatellite Weapons"]

[Text] Having set itself the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States is in practice opening up a new channel of the arms race, this time in space. Thus, on 6 January 1984 President R. Reagan signed Directive 119, in accordance with which the United States is embarking on the implementation of a new expanded program of so-called "scientific research" into the creation of new weapons systems in space.

Thus, the decision has in fact been made to begin developing new-generation ABM complexes for deployment in space.

Immediately following the President's directive the first test of a new antisatellite weapon -- the ASAT complex, which, to use the expression of U.S. military strategists, "deprives the enemy of the possibility of using space weapons against the United States" -- was conducted at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. (Although, as is known, it is none other than the United States that is developing systems using space weapons.)

What, then, is the said complex like? The ASAT air-launched missile complex is designed to hit enemy artificial earth satellites in low orbits. It consists of a carrier aircraft, for which the F-15 fighter-interceptor is used, and a two-stage ASAT missile slung beneath its fuselage. The missile weighs approximately 1,200 kg, is 6.1-meters long, and its body has a diameter of 0.5 meters. It has two solid-fuel rocket engines and a small target interceptor weighing 15.4 kg, with a length of 46 cm and a diameter of approximately 30 cm. The fighter takes the missile up to an altitude of 20-21 km, to the optimum launch zone. After this the missile separates from the aircraft, homes in on a satellite, approaches it, and destroys it with the help of its interceptor.

It is proposed to guide the carrier aircraft to the missile launch reference point following commands from an aerospace defense control center, with the missile flight path being represented on instruments in the aircraft cockpit. The majority of operations in preparation for the missile launch will then be carried out with the help of the aircraft's computer.

The ASAT missile is guided onto an enemy satellite after being separated from the carrier aircraft with the help of an inertia system housed in the missile's second stage. The interceptor itself has no explosives on board, since it is designed to destroy the enemy satellite by virtue of the force of a direct hit. The interceptor consists of several dozen small solid-fuel motors located around the circumference of the body, an infrared homing system, a laser gyroscope, and a minicomputer.

After separating from the missile, the interceptor uses its eight optical systems to lock onto the target with infrared sensors. At the same time the signals received by the sensors from the target and also information from the gyroscope are fed into the computer, which engages the motors and controls the interceptor's approach to the target. The first tests of ASAT were conducted without launching a target into space. Other tests will be made in the future, and in space. After completing the tests, the U.S. Administration plans to create two squadrons of F-15 aircraft with missiles, deploying them at the Langley (Virginia) and McCord (Washington) Air Bases. According to preliminary estimates, it will cost $4 billion to implement this program.

The United States is taking this new irresponsible step against the will of the majority of the world's states, which voted at the 38th UN General Assembly session for the resolution proposed by a large group of socialist and nonaligned countries to prevent an arms race in space. The facts show that Washington is seeking to reserve the right to militarize space and, taking advantage of this, to turn space into a new theater of war.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, "we must not postpone resolving the problem of preventing an arms race in space. Otherwise mankind will come up against a new threat, the scale of which it is hard even to imagine now." Turning space into a zone of peace is a perfectly realizable task. The Soviet Union indicates the correct way to resolve it. Time does not wait. We must stop the madmen who are seeking to militarize space.

INDIFFERENCE TO CHANCE OF SATELLITE ERROR HIT

PM011127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the "Militarist Preparations" rubric]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan -- U.S. automatic reconnaissance satellites could at any moment send a wrong signal that could spur the start of a nuclear war. This was admitted by retired Admiral B. Inman, former CIA deputy director. A satellite in earth orbit can "make a mistake" and transmit false information about a missile "launch," he said speaking at a conference on arms control problems in Atlanta (Georgia).

It is typical that Inman, as the Cox Enterprises news service reported, "mentioned the possibility of such an error as something totally insignificant." He furthermore let it be understood that he sees nothing threatening in this. Commenting on Inman's statement, the specialists recall that the world has already found itself on several occasions on the brink of nuclear catastrophe as a result of an error by U.S. electronic equipment.

U.S., BLOC CHEMICAL WARFARE STANCES CONTRASTED

PM021111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Washington's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Washington -- The Warsaw Pact states' offer to the NATO states on the question of ridding Europe and chemical weapons was greeted with approval by the international public. All unbiased people saw it as a new manifestation of the socialist countries' concern for peace and persistent and consistent efforts aimed at reducing the military threat and consolidating mutual confidence. How did the West respond to the socialist community's new initiative?

Just a few days afterward, Americans learned from a WASHINGTON POST article that the administration regards the allocation of major appropriations for the production of new types of chemical weapons as one of its tasks in the upcoming debate in Congress on the budget for fiscal 1985. Last year, despite persistent White House efforts (U.S. Vice President G. Bush twice used his casting vote in the Senate in favor of toxic chemical agents). Congress refused to authorize the appropriations.

Now, the newspaper reports, the administration intends to ask for more than the $115 million that the Pentagon has requested and to try to secure approval of that sum. It is planned to begin production of new types of "binary" munitions (bombs) and 155-mm chemical shells.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. military's arsenals already contain tens of thousands of tons of toxic chemical agents in the form of mines, artillery shells, bombs, and missiles (a considerable proportion of this arsenal of chemical death is stockpiled on the West European NATO countries' territories).

Thus life has again shown that the passionate assurances by leaders of the Reagan administration recently about its love of peace and its desire to curb the arms race are merely a disguise and an attempt to deceive world public opinion. Unwilling to abandon the programs for all-around U.S. rearmament, planned and now being implemented with the aim of securing military superiority, the Reagan administration is thwarting the attainment of realistic agreements in all areas. But the interests of all mankind demand that this insane race be stopped and a start made on the reduction and subsequent elimination of the arsenals of such barbaric and insidious weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons, as well as of nuclear weapons and other types of armaments.

SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY HAILED 'DYNAMIC'

LD022201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The visit of a Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Gromyko, to the Socialist Republic of Romania has ended. The meetings and talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and other members of the delegation with the party and state leaders of the friendly country provided another opportunity to evaluate what has been done in various areas of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and to discuss specific matters of further development of that cooperation.

In Paris, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has had talks. In India there was a warm and cordial welcome for a Soviet Government delegation led by Comrade Dymshits, a deputy head of the Soviet Government. And, as you know, USSR Minister of Defense Comrade Ustinov will pay a visit to India in the first half of February at the invitation of the Indian Government.

At the same time, the external relations of other countries of the socialist community are developing. Talks have just ended in Berlin between Comrade Honecker and Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Even such a pro-Reagan state leader as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced that she will shortly be paying an official visit to Socialist Hungary.

Commenting on this trip, the British newspaper THE OBSERVER calls it a belated manifestation of realism. The enthusiasm which Thatcher has shown to Reaganism, the newspaper notes, has threatened to deprive Britain of its individuality on the international scene. Now, according to the newspaper, the head of the British Government appears to realize the dangers and is trying to establish her independence.

That evaluation by the British newspaper may not be far from the truth. But I would like to give you cause for thought about another matter. The meetings and talks in foreign countries that have taken or are taking place at the present time are fresh testimony to the active and dynamic foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Reagan administration has done and is doing quite a lot to disrupt the international links of states. It is bending over backwards to isolate the socialist countries. These stupid bids were doomed from the very outset -- and they have failed. The national interest of states and the interests of peace and international cooperation are stronger than Washington's intrigues.

LAO MEDIA OFFICIAL HITS U.S. FOR LEAVING UNESCO

LD021041 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Jakarta February 2 TASS -- Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the Laotian State Committee for Information, Press, Radio Broadcasting and Television, has denounced the United States' attempts to use international organizations in its interests. He took part in a conference of information ministers from non-aligned countries in Jakarta. Commenting on Washington's decision to pull out of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in an interview with a TASS correspondent, he said that this step is due, above all, to UNESCO's refusal to follow the course dictated by the United States.

Highly assessing the role of this organization in developing the national press of non-aligned nations, Son Khamvanvongsa also noted its substantial contribution to establishing a new international information order designed to put an end to the adverse domination by Western powers in the mass media of developing countries.

WEST'S 'RADIO WARFARE,' PROPAGANDA TARGETS YOUNG

LD022044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] Not long ago I met (Artem Legontiyevich Panfilov), doctor of historical sciences, senior lecturer and author of the book "Behind the Scenes at Radio Liberty", at Moscow State University's faculty of journalism. Now, the ISKUSSTVO publishing house is preparing to publish a new book by (Artem Legontiyevich), entitled "Radio Warfare: Its History and Present State".

Our conversation with (Artem Legontiyevich Panfilov) is devoted to psychological warfare, that is, attempts by bourgeois propaganda to influence Soviet youth. The first question is: What, in your opinion, are the main channels used by bourgeois propaganda to try to influence Soviet people, our Soviet society?

[Panfilov] I think the answer to this question is obvious. The main channel is still radio. During the cold war years, a whole network of radio stations of this type was set up. We all know of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Asia, the World Radio Fund, masses of religious radio stations, and more recently a radio station called Radio Free Cuba has been set up. The volume of broadcasts has risen sharply, as has the provision of technical equipment for the foreign policy radio propaganda put out by the United States -- and not only the United States, but also by other capitalist countries such as Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany. These countries operate in a united front, so to speak, in radio warfare against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The same could be said of the Voice of Israel, too. Moreover, this is an openly anti-Soviet, anticommunist radio station -- a Zionist radio station without any doubt. It presently broadcasts particularly extensive propaganda aimed at the Near East and, even further, at Afghanistan.

[Interviewer] From your point of view, what is the main target among the Soviet people? Against whom is the radio war chiefly aimed?

[Panfilov] There are quite a few documents on this matter. There are working papers, so-called internal documents of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and Voice of America. At present the main target seems to be young people. And why young people in particular? One of the working papers said the following: Young people have not been through the school of war and revolution and, unlike their fathers and grandfathers, they are more susceptible to ideological and theoretical influence.

I have in my possession a few documents dealing with broadcasting to the young. Here in one of the documents it says the following: This document -- on the principles of radio broadcasting in the West -- belongs to Radio Liberty. It contains the following point: One must get the listeners' attention by including in the program descriptions of new car models, for example, or talks about new styles, hairdos or fashions. Or -- in the eyes of young people -- broadcasts should give the impression of being spontaneous and natural conversation. Or, a further point, in the second paragraph: One must raise the values of the West in talks for young people and teach young people more effectively, convince them of certain ideas. You see how they put it?

[Interviewer] What is the overall purpose of radio broadcasting to Soviet youth? What do the authors of psychological warfare rely on?

[Panfilov] I would like to recall the following: Whenever Voice of America publishes previews of its programs in international handbooks on radio broadcasting and television, it writes that Voice of America broadcasts are aimed at strengthening friendship, peace and mutual understanding between peoples. This is the official formulation of its aims as regards the broad listening public. However, when Voice of America started broadcasting in Russian in 1948, one of the pioneers of these broadcasts, Senator Karl Mundt, was asked: What do you expect from your Soviet listeners? Well, Senator Mundt's reply was not intended for the press. I quote word for word: We expect that they will lower their defense activity and delay fulfillment of the 5-year plan program designed to increase production in agriculture and industry. We expect that, if they manage to slip out of Russia, they will then come here so that we can find out from informed Russians what structures of defense importance are being built beyond the Urals and other defense centers of Russia.

[Interviewer] This needs no comment.

[Panfilov] I also think that any comment would be superfluous, because we have here outlined a program of subversive propaganda against our system, against socialism as a whole. You can see what a big difference there is between the aims they present as official and...

[Interviewer interrupts] ...the real ones.

[Panfilov] ...the real aims.

[Interviewer] I have already mentioned the fact that the main emphasis in their radio warfare is placed on young people by the radio voices. And so that the propaganda is successful with young people, there must be some special tactics to which the radio voices resort. What would you single out as the main enticements?

[Panfilov] It's not all that easy to answer this question. I shall try to explain with a specific example. We're referring, strictly speaking, to the tactics employed in radio warfare. Here is one such specific example of how the image of a flourishing America is created in the eyes of young people. I am repeating the report word for word -- I can remember it by heart: The United States is carrying out a great deal of work on environment protection. Thus, for example, on the Californian coast, automobiles in varying states of maintenance are cast out onto the beach to prevent the sand being washed away by the waves.

[Interviewer] You know, I can remember this report as well.

[Panfilov] You remember it?

[Interviewer] Yes.

[Panfilov] You see, here, quite unnoticeable a person -- especially a young person -- starts thinking subconsciously: Well, damn it! What a rich country this must be to be able to throw automobiles away onto the beach! You see how skilfully it's done. This is how they take into account the special peculiarities of youth, and these are the tactics they use. And very often, in 99 percent of cases, this slips by the listener unnoticed. But if the listener stops to think, he will understand that they are trying to trick him very subtly. This, as a matter of fact, is the manipulative essence of subversive bourgeois propaganda.

[Interviewer] The last question is to do with the personnel employed by the radio voices. What kind of people are they? It is not by accident that I ask this question. The point is that in your book -- "Behind the Scenes at Radio Liberty" -- there is an example which, I think, immediately makes the reader wary, of how a West German journalist compiling materials on Radio Liberty for his publication asked permission to photograph the radio station's building. He got this permission, but only with the provision that not one of its employees was included in the photo. Do you remember this instance?

[Panfilov] Yes, of course.

[Interviewer] Well, why were the heads of Radio Liberty so afraid that one of their colleagues should be photographed?

[Panfilov] The point is that both of these stations -- Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are linked at present -- employ Americans who mainly occupy management posts and direct all the work. In the majority of cases these are CIA employees. Then there are the performers, or puppets as we call them. The performers or puppets can also be divided into definite groups. Some of them -- the elderly ones now -- are people guilty of war crimes against the Soviet people. They are betrayers of the Soviet people, betrayers of their own people, running away from just wrath.

Hungarian journalist Istvan Pinter has written a book entitled "The Hungarian Fed on American Grub" [Venger na Ameerikanskikh Kharchakh], about the people working at Radio Liberty. We also know full well who worked there in the first years, let's say after this radio station was set up. And then there are a number of renegades who have run away more recently. Much has been written, incidentally, about them in IZVESTIYA and NEDELYA by journalists Kassis and Kolosov. They visited this radio station, visited Munich, saw these people. They are also described in books like the very interesting book "Poisoners" written by Yuriy Zhukov. I recommend listeners to read it. And there are other books too. In particular: "The Cold War Team", French journalist Alain Gyerin. A great deal is also said there about the people who work at Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

WARSAW PACT 'BLITZKRIEG' OF 'SLANDER' REBUTTED

PM021446 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar "Pertinent Remarks": "Malicious Slander"]

[Text] "A specially trained combat group of the Soviet Union's airborne troops suddenly lands in the Brussels suburb of Evere and after a brief bloody fight captures the NATO Headquarters. At the same time similar groups seize the staff of the main command of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in central Europe in the Dutch city of Brunnsum, the staff of the U.S. European Command in West Germany's Vaihingen, and other strategic NATO targets. After this, Warsaw Pact tank armadas cross the border... The North Atlantic bloc is forced to surrender without even getting its armed forces to full combat readiness...."

When you read these lines, this question involuntarily suggests itself: What is this -- the ravings of a madman or the prattling of a slow-witted youth? It is neither. It is malicious slander, one more attempt to deceive and intimidate the peoples. It has all been piled up in the American military journal MILITARY REVIEW and printed in thousands upon thousands of copies. On almost 20 of the journal's pages the author sets forth some Soviet "aggressive plans." For greater convincingness he invented a "new Soviet offensive concept" which supposedly provides for the waging of a "victorious Blitzkrieg" without using nuclear means.

It probably would not be worth paying any attention to these ravings of the author if another anti-Soviet campaign had not been mounted in the West in this connection. Respectible NATO "uncles" -- politicians and military figures -- earnestly hold forth about "new revelations" gleaned from "Soviet military plans" which are said to have become known to them, and about a "new Soviet threat" and the potential of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces to "destroy the offensive system" of the West without using nuclear weapons.

The aims of the spurious fabrications are obvious: to reduce the intensity of the peoples' increasing dissatisfaction with the militarist policy of Washington and its NATO allies, to divert public attention from the "upgrading" of the bloc's arms with American medium-range nuclear missiles, and to provide the possibility of realizing the new programs for equipping the NATO armed forces with highly effective conventional arms. The Atlanticists' slanderous allegations are clearly aimed at creating an atmosphere of suspicion with regard to the foreign policy course of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

It was certainly no accident that the new anti-Soviet propaganda campaign coincided with the start of the Stockholm conference's work. There the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its desire not with words but with action to achieve the removal of the nuclear threat and to keep mankind from sliding into the abyss of nuclear war. Evidently wishing somehow to disguise the contrast between the positions of East and West in their attitude toward the most important present-day problem -- the preservation of peace on the planet -- NATO propagandists have slung another head of slander at the Soviet Union.

What if we take the "serious" statements of, for example, American General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe? His statements literally abound with phrases such as these: "We must build up our military potential..." "We must continue the modernization of our forces..." "We must develop new methods of making strikes on air force bases..." and, finally, "We must convince people that they are threatened with danger...."

These are the slanderers' endeavors. However, all their attempts are in vain. The Atlanticists will not succeed in deceiving the peoples, whatever lies -- even the most refined ones -- they put out.

'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' EYED AS COLD WAR 'CRUSADE'

PM021211 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 14

[Vladimir Lomeyko article under the rubric "Ideology and Politics": "NATO's Procrustean Bed"]

[Text] Manning the Barricades of "Atlantic Civilization"

Wars are there to be fought. And a serious enemy must be taken seriously. Even more so, when he lays out maps before his supporters to show them their prospects and goals. This is the hour of truth for Melvin Lasky, chief editor of ENCOUNTER magazine and an acknowledged and deserving veteran of psychological warfare.

His narrative, published in the magazine's pages, about a recent visit to the FRG and West Berlin, is interspersed with reminiscences of the first postwar decade, when he served with the occupation forces on the Main and the Spree. Almost 40 years later he found himself once more in Frankfurt-am-Main and in West Berlin, shocked by the anti-American feelings and the lack of unity in the Western camp.

"...Now the time link between our professional intellectuals has disintegrated," Lasky laments. "The fundamental confusion, especially in West German left-wing views, concerns the term 'cold war' and the meaning of the word 'anticommunism.'"

Having donned the democrat's cloak, Lasky has no inhibitions about taking issue with his interlocutors -- former minister of state Hamm-Bruecher, the religious figure (Illikh), and anyone else who dares to contradict his troglodytic postulates. Lasky is not even averse to indirectly whitewashing the Nazis simply because they, too, were anticommunists. This is the inevitable logic of a philosophizing obscurantist who, in his hatred for a world that is alien to him, is prepared to make peace, and even enter into an alliance, with the devil himself. And he is not alone in this.

That is hardly likely, especially when we have heard speeches by the incumbent White House master about a "crusade" against communism and the overthrow of the "empire of evil." It is by no means an accident that that particular politician was elevated to the summit of political power in America. The military-industrial complex, of which President Eisenhower, with his rare knowledge of affairs, warned people to beware, is once more in the grip of megalomania, bursting to gain military superiority over us. And the military-industrial complex monster needs politicians and troubadours of anticommunism and "cold war." They are needed primarily to fan the spirit of hatred for those holding different views as if they were aggressive extraterretrials. This makes it much easier to give the "green light" to superweapons.

Melvin Lasky is not original. But his revelations are indicative as reflections of the spirit of the times. People like him, until quite recently, were not making a point of boasting open hatred. Yet now Lasky is calling on the West to make up from the dream of detente and put on again the chain mail of a "cold war" knight.

Assessing the four post war decades, Lasky clearly divides them into "two periods, fundamentally and tragically differing from one another:"

"The first period, spanning the late forties, fifties, and early sixties, covers the remarkable rebirth of the Old World, with the help of the New World, from the ruins left behind by the most fratricidal war in human annals." He sees the driving force of this rebirth in the fact that "anticommunism, in the most amazing and inspirational way, gained...its new mandate as bulwark of democratic freedoms." Lasky pines for the cold war times primarily because they united all political forces in the West: "All (or almost all) worked in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance and respect: conservatives, liberals, socialists, be it Reuter or Kurt Schumacher, Silone or Koestler, Bertrand Russell or Sidney Hook, Albert Camus or Raymond Aron. The free and viable liberal civilization, spreading for over 10,000 miles tothe west of the Brandenburg Gate, despite all its flaws, shortcomings, and faults, was worth our support. We were proud, optimistic, self-confidence, and sufficiently united. The so-called cold war led to Europe's rebirth. Let us neither forget nor ignore this."

We will follow his advice. We will not forget or ignore, either, such statements and frank declarations of love for a painful and dark period in European history.

The praise for the cold war sounds like a lament for lost Atlantic harmony.

"During the second period I mentioned," Lasky goes on, "the very word 'harmony' became just another swearword.... The previously successful front of democratic forces in the West started to fall apart. Leftists would see the 'seeds of fascism' in every conservative; the conservatives would start noticing totalitarian tendencies in every socialist, and as far as the centrists were concerned, they started losing their faith in the middle road.... We were defeated by a plague of mutual accusations."

Back home in London, Melvin Lasky opens fire on his compatriots: "Denis Healey...is now no longer a staunch defender of NATO and believes that Reagan's America is carried away by anticommunism, while Roy Hattersley advocates the destruction of West European unity as represented by the Common Market."

And so Lasky, with militant enthusiasm, calls on Western politicians and intellectuals to end the disunity and to gather again under the banner of anticommunism to defend "Atlantic civilization."

So that is the goal he is pursuing. The watershed has been found, and so has the term -- a banner in the "crusade" spirit. We no longer have a single human community or a common civilization. Since the strategic superiority necessary for victory in "limited nuclear war" has not been achieved, "psychological war" is declared in defense of their "Atlantic civilization." Against whom? Against other people's world outlook, against a different social system? Yes, but that is not all. Of itself, the first front of the cold war against the socialist community has been and still remains the main one for the aggressive forces of imperialism.

But now they are talking about opening up a second front of "psychological war," a broad offensive against the minds of West European's against Western politicians and public figures who advocate detente and dialogue with the East.

Although shots have been exchanged on this front before, and quite actively at times, the frontal offensive is being launched precisely now, following the start of the implementation of NATO's missile decision. The champions of cold war have taken the siting of U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy as the signal for offensive actions on the second front.

Cloudless Skies Over All of Europe?

The fact that the front in NATO countries and above all in the United States has been held since the war by the unflinching cohort of "psychological warefare" is an open secret. This guards force, spearcheading the "crusade" against the socialist East beneath Winston Churchill's Fulton banner, has never surrendered. Even at the worst times for it, during the years of detente, it fought assidiously on the barricades of ideological clashes. Reading Melvin Lasky, I distinctly hear the well-known voice of Wilhelm Schlamm, who was the Sunday commentator for Springer's WELT AM SONNTAG in the sixties and who, with the restraint of an injured bull, attacked all colors except black. In the foreword to his book "On the Brink of Civil War" [Na Grani Grazhdanskoy Voyny] (and it was not accident that it was published at the time of the signing of the Moscow Treaty), which contained 123 explosive commentaries on Willie Brandt's Ostpolitik, Wilhelm Schlamm wrote, panting with the inrush of anticommunist pride:

"These frontline reports from Germany are the diary of a man who, with all his heart, detests nothing more than the contrived objectivity of the professional 'nonparty person'" at the times I speak of my own world, my own belief, and my own values. Every line in this book is as subjective as my own self. The 5 years about which I now offer my personal testimony have turned Adenauer's Germany into the advanced defensive position in a worldwide civil war whose gravity and scope can be underestimated only as a result of utmost stupidity. I know my place in this civil war: I am on the side of the civilization that is under attack."

Hear that? The very same tone, the very same fanatical passion, and the very same self-assured claim to defend civilization, which they are prepared to defend for themselves to the last stone of the coliseum, as long as it is prevented from falling, God forbid, into the hands of people who think differently.

The question of the right-wing forces' intolerance in the sphere of world outlook acquires special acuteness in connection with the start of the siting of U.S. missiles in West Europe and in connection with the opening of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This intolerance is evidence of aggressiveness not only in politics but also in ideology.

There is a vast gap between the declarations by missile politicians and their political practice. Hypocritical love for peace in words and cynical arms race in deeds. Lofty phrases about the need for trust between East and West, and psychological terrorism against those who disagree, who are abused as "Moscow agents."

People in Washington know that others are afraid of them (and this is how Oskar Lafontaine, eminent figure in the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], titled his book -- "Fear of Friends" [Strakh Pered Druzyami]) and that many of their allies in Europe do not trust them. They also know why. William Pfaff recently wrote in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE:

"The sources of the Reagan administration's failures lie in its world outlook.... These people have now led the country to the point where its allies are frightened and alienated by the recklessness of the Americans' actions...."

Even in Britain, where the American positions are strongest, according to Anthony Lewis of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "one can sense a profound concern caused by the leadership provided by America." Denis Healey, Labour Party spokesman on foreign affairs, declared in the House of Commons that in Lebanon the United States is pursuing "a course leading to catastrophe." Conservative Member of Parliament George Walden recently wrote: "We do not share Washington's exaggerated views of a titanic clash with communism."

Given such heresy, how can Mr Lasky refrain from sounding the alarm bell for "Atlantic civilization?"

"British experts," Anthony Lewis notes, "doubted from the very beginning whether the Reagan administration really wanted the arms control talks to succeed, insofar as the administration includes people who really believe it possible to wage a nuclear war and who want to continue building up military systems."

The military-industrial complex, which made Reagan president and considerably helped the political turn to the right in Britain and the FRG, will now, judging by everything, be making renewed efforts to fan the spirit of anticommunism and cold war. New Schlamms and Laskys are sharpening their pens, which have long been the bayonets of the strategists of NATO civilization.

These are just a few example of how weapons are forged for weapons' sake rather than for security's sake, of how any critical attitude to the arms race results in blackmail, threats, and fabricated accusations of betrayal of national and NATO interests.

The SPD, the U.S. Missiles, the CDU

No sooner had it become clear that the majority of Social Democrats rejected the NATO missile decision than the right-wing press, urged on by the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] leaders, launched a persecution campaign: "Anyone who is against the U.S. missiles is against NATO."

Last September CDU General Secretary Heiner Geissler declared that, on security issues, the SPD repeats "word for word the arguments of the Soviet Union" and "is turning into an enemy fifth column in the ideological struggle launched in the FRG."

It is what? But even this was not enough for Mr Geissler. During the missile debate he attacked the supporters of the antiwar movement and declared that "it was pacifism in the thirties that led to the building of Oswiecim!" [Auschwitz] Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, accused Geissler of fanning "an atomosphere of hatred." There it is, the already open second front of the cold war! Against the Social Democrats, although they had only just come out against the U.S. course of the further nuclearization of Europe.

Champagne was drunk at NATO's Brussels session in December 1983 to celebrate the start of the siting of U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. The job is done, Pentagon chief Weinberger said, and signed the timetable for the further deliveries of Pershing II's and cruise missiles. And right away he demanded that his allies move quickly on to the next stage of conventional weapons modernization: the development of expensive missile systems saturated with electronics. Speaking after him, General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Forces, Europe, criticized Belgium for its decision to leave the integrated NATO air defense system because of the high cost of participation and the financial and economic difficulties besetting the country. Rogers demanded: Belgium must consolidate its air defense system further by buying sophisticated U.S. Patriot missiles to replace the obsolete Hawk nuclear missiles.

Meanwhile NATO General Secretary Luns, who is retiring in June 1984, sent the Belgian Government an official letter to notify it that the North Atlantic alliance refuses Belgium permission to abandon its commitments inthe sphere of NATO air defenses and that it must purchase the Patriot missiles from the United States.

When Spain failed to sign the final communique in Brussels and Greece and Denmark put on record their opposition to the siting of U.S. missiles on the European Continent, the newly-emerged Schlamms and Laskys accused these countries of undermining Atlantic unity. Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister and minister of national defense, was refused the opportunity to give a separate press conference at NATO headquarters. And when he announced that he would give it at the Hilton Hotel, the Americans and Luns delayed publication of the final communique of the Military Planning Committee session and did everything possible to make sure that as few journalists as possible would attend the press conference. The bitter irony of fate: The second front of the cold war has been opened even in the NATO citadel!

Billions Into the Furnace

Defense Minister and CDU member Manfred Woerner has concluded three agreements with the Americans, French, and Norwegians on the development of new weapon designs although, as the West German press itself admits, there is no need at all to do so from the military viewpoint. They will, nevertheless, cost over DM12 billion.

The agreement with the French plans the joint construction of an antitank helicopter, although the conceptual approach of the two bodies of generals is radically different. The agreement with the Norwegians relates to the joint construction of a submarine, despite the disparity between the two navies. Under the U.S.-FRG agreement, Bonn is obliged to purchase U.S. Patriot missile systems from he United States. All this represents additional expenditures, despite the fact that the sum of DM33 billion in respect of military equipment already ordered is still outstanding.

The solution to the riddle is that, in their pursuit of profits, the military concerns in NATO countries are constantly developing new equipment and afterward organize its procurement through their lobbying of government circles. And the pretext always takes the form of the perfidious Russians.

One of the dreadful consequences of the Cold War is the fact that it panders to the military-industrial complex and that already the technological level of nuclear and conventional weapons dictates the development of strategy and military doctrine, rather than the other way around.

...While visiting NATO's Evere headquarters last March, I noticed the following poster inscription: "Everyone wants peace, and NATO ensures it." Afterward Josef Luns, for 12 years the chief major domo of the Ice House [Ledyanoy Dom], hypocritically pontificated on the subject, claiming that it is only thanks to the North Atlantic pact that the skies have remained clear over Europe for almost four decades now. The very same thought runs through the "Brussels Declaration" of the 9 December 1983 council session. After adopting the timetable for the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe and announcing a gigantic new program for the modernization of conventional weapons, if offered assurances of NATO's desire for "real detente."

The subversive hypocrites are undermining detente with one hand while waving the other in an appeal for trust. Something that has been heard before and is already known can be discerned behind this monstrous lie and hypocrisy. Probably urged on by the very same perverse sense of humor, the Spanish insurgents sent across the airwaves the reassuring signal "Cloudless Skies Over All Spain," which actually signaled the start of a fratricidal war.

SENATE DISCUSSION OF USSR ARMS VIOLATIONS NOTED

LD022322 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] United States Senate has held hearings behind closed doors in connection with the administration's allegations that the Soviet Union has violated arms control agreements. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

The hearings were held at the request of a group of senators who weren't satisfied with the administration's arguments. Indeed they had enough grounds not to accept official allegations. Doubts about these allegations were voiced when Washington organized a press leak to make its claims known. Prominent arms control experts express the view that the claims don't stem from the administration's concern for compliance with agreed upon obligations at all. According to them the administration's noisy campaign was aimed at dismantling the system of Soviet-American consultations which operated quite reliably until recently and to undermine the very notion of cooperation with the Soviet Union in arms control and verification. The campaign was aimed at undermining the possibility of reaching appropriate agreements in the future and give President Reagan a free hand in implementing enormous arms buildup programs.

The timing of the leak was not accidental either. It went ahead shortly before the publication of the new budget proposals, according to which one out every three dollars will go to the Pentagon. One would expect the American senators to check whether the United States itself has complied with international agreements that is signed. Facts proving that the United States has failed to do so were listed in a Soviet memorandum handed over to the State Department and carried by the press. The document lists concrete occasions on which the Reagan administration has violated the SALT II Treaty, the antimissile defense agreement, the agreement limiting the yields of underground nuclear tests, the Helsinki Final Act, and other agreements.

This has been virtually acknowledged by a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg. He claimed that the new American radar stations on the Aleutian Islands and in the southern United States don't constitute a violation of the antimissile defense agreement but he admitted that they are designed for early warning and interception. Mr Romberg said that the new American missiles being deployed in Western Europe don't supposedly violate the SALT agreements because they are of intermediate-range, but Pershing II and cruise missiles are capable of reaching Soviet targets in a matter of minutes and do therefore complement the U.S strategic arsenal, thereby violating the SALT accords.

By attempting to evade the responsibility for the violation of its obligations the Reagan administration has shattered its reputation as a negotiating partner. It clearly demonstrated its extreme irresponsibility inadmissable in this nuclear day and age.

REAGAN ARMS REPORT TO CONGRESS ASSAILED

LD021501 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Lyutiy and Igor Ignatyev report:

President Reagan has addressed to Congress the annual report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The report is a graphic example of the pharisaical ways of the Washington administration, which is trying to camouflage by "peaceable" verbiage its dangerous plans for ensuring military superiority over the USSR.

In his enclosing letter to the report President Reagan claims that his administration makes efforts for reducing nuclear arsenals in the world, that in the past year it held a "sane" stand and demonstrated the "readiness to be flexible" in the field of arms control. Yet Washington's real deeds attest to the contrary.

How can an administration which is engaged in an unprecedented programme for the arms build-up speak about "efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals"! How can it speculate about the "sanity" of its obstructionist stand, which has resulted in the breakdown of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe!

As far as the administration's "flexibility" is concerned, it found its expression only in dodging, shifting and deception, which were used by Washington in order to cover up for its militaristic preparations.

At Geneva, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses, the USA put forward such proposals which neither the USSR nor any other country, had it been in the latter's place, would be willing to accept.

It is precisely through the fault of the Reagan administration, said former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, that the United States has found itself farther away from concluding an agreement in the field of arms control than ever before.

The administration accompanies its assurances of "peaceableness" by the attempts to shift the guilt for the aggravation of international tensions, for frustrating the process of the limitation of arms on the Soviet Union. To this end a closed door "briefing" was held in the Capitol for the legislators on the question of the alleged "violations" by the USSR of its commitments in the field of arms control. Such a "secrecy" is easily explained by the fact that being aware that the Soviet Union has never violated the international agreements signed by it, the White House fears that its lies may be exposed. The administration prefers therefore to dish its crude misinformation to the Congress behind closed doors, in the hope that its policy of sabotaging the international agreements signed by Washington could be justified.

The apparently false character of the "charges" being cooked up by Washington against the USSR of the alleged "violations" by the latter of contractual commitments is exposed even by the political figures, who can hardly be suspected of sympathising with the Soviet Union. The charges made by the Reagan administration of violating the SALT-2 agreement were described as absolutely inconsistent by Joseph Biden, member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

According to former U.S. President J. Carter, who is himself responsible to a considerable degree for a worsening of the Soviet-American relations, he does not know a single case of the Soviet Union violating any agreement signed with the USA in the field of arms control.

The United States has not ratified so far the most important agreements in the field of arms control, which were signed with the USSR as a result of efforts of many years, newsmen were told by Arthur Klein, an expert of the Defence Information Centre. It is an open secret now, he stressed, that this has been done in order to be able to start a massive build-up of the United States nuclear arsenals. Thus, the American expert pointed out that the intensive implementation of the programme for the production of new intercontinental "MX" ballistic missiles and strategic "Midgetman" missiles and the programme drawn up by the Reagan administration for a militarisation of outer space are an apparent breach of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty and the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missiles systems.

INCREASE IN MILITARY AID TO 'OLD CLIENTS' HIT

LD031047 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

In the draft budget of the United States for the 1985 fiscal year the Reagan administration provides for a considerable increase in the American military aid to some foreign states. As the newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote yesterday, a total of 6.3 billion dollars are to be appropriated for Israel, El Salvador and Pakistan.

According to a report in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the Reagan administration is seeking a sharp increase in appropriations for the economic and military aid to Central America to the tune of from two to 2.6 billion dollars. The main recipient of that aid, above all, military aid, will be El Salvador, which is to receive nearly 367 million dollars. This is a clear indication of the fact that Washington's policy towards that country has remained unchanged. It continues staking on a widening of military interference.

A build-up of Pakistan's military might will be continued, which will result in a further build-up of the atmosphere of tensions and suspicion in Southeast Asia.

Washington's aid is far from being disinterested, in return it hopes to get for the Pentagon a number of bases and military-strategic facilities in Pakistan's territory, does not abandon hope to station in that country the notorious Central Command.

In appropriating huge funds for arming the Israeli agressor, Washington uses is as a "strategic ally" in implementing its imperial, expansionist aims in the Middle East.

Thus the United States military supplies are designed for its old clients, above all, Israel, El Salvador and Pakistan, which the Reagan administration list among its "strategically important" allies, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST pointed out.

REAGAN TALK OF PEACE, SECURITY 'HOT AIR'

LD022121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Nowadays, especially after the present master of the White House officially put forward his candidature for a second presidential term, literally not a single day passes without his assuring everyone of his love of peace. One day he even did so twice: in an interview for the ABC TV network the NEWSWEEK magazine. It is noteworthy, however, that even American journalists are reluctant to take these assurances on trust. The person chairing the ABC program asked the President twice the very same question: How can you prove to us that we now supposedly have greater security? Not having obtained an intelligible answer, the observer remarked rhetorically: How much longer are the people of our country to wait for a time when your philosophy, which envisages conducting negotiations from the position of strength, will bear fruit? Because at the moment people are intimidated.

The NEWSWEEK correspondent formulated his questions to the President in an equally sharp manner, and just as logically: How can you dispel the impression that you are a warmonger if you have sent U.S. troops to Lebanon and if you try to resolve problems in Central American by means of war?

It should be said that the President did not give a convincing answer to this question either, and only complained that judging by public opinion polls the idea has been formed that he may, allegedly, recklessly involve America in a war. But how can such an idea not be formed given the present policy of Washington? Is it not clear that the policy of positions of strength in our nuclear missiles age has no future and is dangerous? Has peace really become more secure under the protection of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe? Not at all! And this is precisely why the antimissiles movement, both in Europe and on other continents, is not only ceasing but, quite the opposite, growing stronger. And does the new U.S. budget, which has just been presented to Congress by President Reagan -- who intends to increase military expenditure by another 19 percent, allocating a record sum for peacetime of $313 billion for the purchase of the latest kinds of arms -- really testify to love of peace? As far as Washington's practical activities on the international arena are concerned, as we can see, American observers themselves openly talk about them -- from overt aggression in Lebanon to undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Any talk of Washington's love of peace is, under these circumstances, nothing but hot air. But it will hardly deceive anyone, even if you do produce it twice a day.

MIDEAST POLICY SEEN AS MAJOR CAMPAIGN ISSUE

LD022327 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 2 Feb 84

["Contrary to the Demands of the U.S. Public" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. public follows with the growing concern the policy of President Reagan in Lebanon. Ever more Americans demand that U.S. Marines be withdrawn from Lebanon sooner, since U.S. casualties continue there and there are no guarantees that they will not grow further. This anxiety among the Americans is reflected also in the open discontent with the administration's policy in Lebanon expressed by a number of esteemed figures in the U.S. Congress. Thus, representatives of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives issued a resolution which, being somewhat vague, urges Reagan to speedily withdraw the U.S. Marines from Lebanon. Apparently regarding himself infallible, President Reagan ostentatiously ignores the public opinion of the country on the Lebanese question, disregards the demand to withdraw U.S. forces and states that he will be paying no attention to the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Nevertheless, the displeasure over Reagan's Middle East policy is growing with every day which is shown convincingly by the public opinion polls in the USA. According to a report of the NEWSWEEK magazine, more than half of the Americans polled strongly disapprove of Reagan's course in the Middle East and only one-third, mostly with the leanings on the Republican Party, go along with the United States policy of gross military interference in Lebanon's affairs.

In the situation of the election campaign that opened in the USA the issue of Lebanon undoubtedly becomes one of the main problems. Americans increasingly ponder on the question for what sake American servicemen must kill Arabs and die themselves by participating in the armed aggression against the Lebanese people. President Reagan continues refusing to face the reality, insists on his political concept aimed at the spreading of the U.S. occupation of Lebanon and the entire Middle East jointly with its "strategic partner" -- Israel. Facts show that precisely this policy of the Reagan administration is the main reason behind the explosive situation that has formed in Lebanon and in the whole of the Middle East.

REAGAN SEEKS REELECTION ON 'WAVE OF CHAUVINSIM'

PM011110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "The Race for a Second Term"]

[Text] Washington -- Ronald Reagan has officially announced that he intends to run for a second term as President. He stated this in a 5-minute speech on the major U.S. TV networks.

On the whole this was no surprise for the country's political life even though the President, as James Reston has written, has called the White House the "elegant prison on Pennsylvania Avenue": This was an election ploy, part of that tactical line mapped out long ago by the present U.S. Administration, which intends to remain in the White House for an additional 4 years.

Reagan's speech was a factual account of the main avenues of his election struggle against the Democratic Party contenders (since no serious rival is opposing him within the Republican Party). His main concepts were set out the other day, of course, in the so-called "State of the Union" address in the U.S. Congress.

Everything points to the fact that the present administration intends to put forward aspects of domestic policy as the main "trump card" in the election skirmishes. "Feigned optimism" was how observers characterized the tactical maneuvers of the current White House bosses, who are trying to use a certain revival of business activity that has been observed in the United States recently as a "fireworks display" celebrating the Reagan administration's 3-year rule.

But the sparks of fireworks die quickly, and it becomes even more obvious what is concealed behind the so-called U.S. economic "rebirth" and the concept that "America is standing on its own two feet again." They are challenged by the real facts that the "poor have become poorer" in those 3 years while the "rich have become richer." During this time many millions more people have become homeless and hungry in the direct sense of those words.

In its assessment of the situation in the country the U.S. Administration has virtually turned the unemployment problem into a "symbol of rebirth." Each speech presents it as though it already belonged to "America's past." Nevertheless, its somber silhouette is clearly visible against the backdrop of the general picture of economic crisis, which has not "disappeared" from America's horizon either.

Whereas on questions of "employment" and "revival" the administration is trying to take the "offensive" in the election campaign, the budget deficit problem is driving it back into a deeply "defensive" position. It is coming under critical fire for the fact that the White House promised during the election runup to balance the budget but instead has achieved a $300-billion deficit.

Aware of a "weak spot," the White House has already begun it election maneuvering. Its suggestion on holding "bipartisan talks" on the deficit question is aimed at fending off the critical fire and making it seem that the Democrats have also gone onto the "defensive" and that they "share" the responsibility with the Republicans for the multibillion-dollar deficit.

Even now it is possible to draw the conclusion that the Republican Party intends to conduct the election campaign on the wave of the that same chauvinism that has swept across the United States under the current administration with the aim of promoting vast military preparations.

Here, too, Reagan and his supporters are trying to conceal the "weak spots" of their foreign policy course -- the adventures in the Near East and Central America -- behind diversionary maneuvers.

Recently the administration has begun appealing to the "spirit" of the Grenada "victory" and calling for worship of the "heroism" of the U.S. soldiers who trampled the tiny island's freedom and independence. It would like to use the fanfare of this nationalist fervor to quell dissatisfaction and the fears of the U.S. public and the Congress connected with the fact that the Marines have been sucked deep into the quagmire of the Lebanese events.

In his speech to Congress Reagan not only extolled the "American heroes" defending "American ideals," as he called the soldiers who shed blood in Grenada, but also brought one of them -- a Marine sergeant -- to Capitol Hill. The latter sat among the President's family, his uniform demonstrating America's ideals" as represented by the present administration's military goals. His reception by Congress was a well-orchestrated traditional "show"....

The expression "he who pays the piper calls the tune" fits well into the framework of the U.S. election campaign. The "Reagan-Bush-84" committee is gathering in money to wage it at full speed. It has already made its first contribution. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that the committee paid the commercial TV companies ABC, CBS, and NBC $400,000 to transmit the 5-minute speech in which Reagan announced the beginning of his struggle for a second term as President. The "merry-go-round" of election advertising has begun turning, the election marathon has started.

U.S. ELECTION 'AS FREE AS YOU CAN BUY THEM'

LD020142 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Hello everyone. When President Ronald Reagan made his announcement that he would seek a second term last Sunday evening, it was not actually the most staggering news. Putting it mildly, it was anticlimactic. Things ran strictly according to schedule. The President and his family smiled and gave it the old razzmatazz in the Oval Room. And a partisan crowd of well-heeled conservatives went wild in one of the halls of the Lafayette Hotel, where they were treated to the televised proceedings of this election-race declaration, shown on a giant screen specially rented and brought in for that purpose. All this was taken in stride, although with varying degrees of delight and consternation across the land.

And nobody seems to have batted an eyelid about the fact that Reagan's campaign organization paid NBC $400,000 for that 5-minute spot. I repeat, no one even said boo, so allow me to call your attention to some fleeting thoughts. America prides herself, as does the West in general, on what they call free elections. Leaving aside the fact that the American President is not elected by popular vote -- not a bad comment on free elections -- the fact of the matter is simply that elections are as free as you can buy them. You want to address your fellow countrymen on a Sunday evening? You're free to do so -- provided you can cough up $400,000. In a society where advertising is the prime mover, money talks. The selling of the candidate is a term born in the West, and one that very exactly defines what it takes to be elected -- money. It is now an established fact that political action committees -- commonly known in America as PACs - contribute to candidates in a way that very effectively strangles anything akin to free elections and especially independent action on the part of elected officials.

This has escalated over the years. In 1974 some 608 PACs gave $12.5 million to the House and Senate candidates. By 1982 some 3,500 PACs had poured over $83 million into Congressional campaigns. In that sense the U.S. Congress is not the best that can be had, but rather the best that money can buy -- a thought voiced by even the ultra-conservative READER'S DIGEST.

As the election campaign goes into high gear in the United States, the Soviet election campaign, to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the rought equivalent of the U.S. Congress, reaches its final phase with election day on Sunday, 4 March. The majority of the candidates are not members of the Communist Party; the majority of the candidates are ordinary working folk -- indistrial and farm workers -- the vast majority have average earnings and their earnings have no bearing on their being nominated or elected to office.

Supposedly, in the absence of a multiparty system -- we are told -- we do not enjoy true freedom of election. Well, America's southern neighbor, Mexico, in fact has a one-party system, and I've never heard any American President or politician decry the fact. I don't think it's the number of parties, nor the number of candidates, that determines the nature of any given election, but rather who those candidates are, where they come from, and whose interests they represent. Ordinary people represent ordinary people, while millionaires and millionaire candidates represent the interests of the money powers that put them into office. And no amount of rhetoric can gloss over or change that fact.

REAGAN REMARKS ON POVERTY IN U.S. 'ABSURDITY'

LD012211 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

President Reagan publicly confirmed again his political philosophy which is that it is not the government and rich monopolists who are responsible for poverty in America but poor Americans themselves. In an interview in the television programme "Good Morning, America", the head of the present Washington administration stated, stunning his compatriots and the whole world, that homeless Americans who have to take shelter at nights in doorways, to sleep on pavements, on benches in parks or under bridges are doing so at their own will.

Let us recall that according to official information, there are at least three million homeless in the United States to-date. If President Reagan is to be believed, they have chosen their lot themselves.

Building monopolies in the USA get huge profits building housing but a great number of Americans cannot afford to rent this housing. So many thousands of houses and apartments are vacant. Many Americans do not eat enough, are jobless, while those who have jobs now are uncertain about tomorrow. In the past four years, three of which were the years of Reagan's rule, the number of people in the USA living below the so-called "poverty line" increased by nine million to reach 35 million. According to Reagan's logic, they became poor at their own will.

The absurdity of this logic is obvious to any sane person. Nevertheless, as we see, this logic exists in the capitalist world and the present tenant of the White House is its expressor, which quite often determines his actual deeds.

'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS,' WHITE HOUSE WORLD VIEW HIT

LD011848 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Yuriy Soltan has commented on how White House officials view the rest of the world. Here is what he writes:

The latest speeches by the American President and his advisers have been marked by extreme eloquence. This is hardly surprising, for the election campaign has been launched in the United States in which the President is taking an active part. One eloquent speech follows another. Facts play a secondary role in them. The main thing that speakers are after is just to impress people with something, and they do impress them. For example, in his State of the Union address, President Reagan declared that a stable and lasting peace was America's firm and great objective. He went on to say that the United States had clean hands, that it had never acted as an aggressor and that it had never occupied other countries.

To put it mildly, every word of that statement was untrue. The United States has never acted as an aggressor -- and who was it that carried out a piratic attack on Grenada and occupied it? The United States has clean hands -- but whose soldiers are sowing death and destruction in Lebanon, shedding the blood of innocent people? And who is it that trains, arms and sends bands of terrorists into Democratic Afghanistan? Who is waging an undeclared war against the sovereign Republic of Nicaragua, and who supports the anti-popular regime in El Salvador, threatens revolutionary Cuba and encourages banditry raids of South African racists on Angola? And finally, who keeps at its bases scattered all over the world half a million soldiers, threatening to make them immediately operational against independent countries and peoples? It's the United States.

The Reagan administration is obsessed with imperial ambitions. It views the rest of the world as its own domain, where the United States can punish unsuitable countries at its own discretion and impose its own order on others by force. The imperial ambitions of the Reagan administration have become a disease even more dangerous than drug addiction.

There are some more questions that can be asked at this point. What for does the United States need action on large-scale programs of nuclear, chemical and space rearmament? Why is the United States deploying first-strike nuclear missiles close to the borders of socialist community countries and does that in defiance of the will of the Europeans? To strengthen peace, as it claims?

But President Reagan himself called for using American might in order to leave Marxism-Leninism on the ruins of history. Now this sounds very much like a declaration of war. Washington would like to settle ideological disputes with the help of arms, nuclear arms above all. But to turn the confrontation of ideas into a military confrontation woudl cost mankind, and the United States itself for that matter, too much. The concern of many who realize that with the continuing arms buildup the threat of a nuclear war enhances, can only be justified. For millions of people it becomes more and more apparent that the source of tension today are the imperial aspirations of the United States, regarding the entire world as its domain and thinking that it has the right to impose its norms on others.

'SOURCES' SAY PRC VISIT BY ARKHIPOV POSSIBLE

BK021434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, Feb 2 (AFP) -- A possible visit to China by Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov is being discussed by Chinese and Soviet officials, diplomatic sources said here today. If this visit comes about, Mr Arkhipov would be the first Soviet figure of such standing to make a formal visit here since the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's.

The sources said, quoting the Soviet Embassy in Beijing, that Mr Arkhipov's visit could possibly take place in May. However the Chinese refused all comment on the question of a Arkhipov visit.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr Arkhipov's talks in Beijing could deal with getting a marked increase in Sino-Soviet trade, Soviet participation in the modernisation of Chinese industrial plant and development of cultural exchanges. The idea for a high-level meeting between Chinese and Soviet officials has been in the air since the latter part of last year.

However, a planned meeting between Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and Wu Xueqian at the time of the United Nations General Assembly last September, did not come about. Mr Gromyko's trip to New York was cancelled at the last minute following the shooting down of a South Korean air liner by the Soviets.

If Mr Arkhipov did come in May then his visit would follow that scheduled for April by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a visit scheduled for March by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Meanwhile, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is expected in Moscow March 8 for a new round of talks on an eventual normalization of bilateral relations.

The last visit of a Soviet official to China, outside of the normalization talks, was that of Vice-Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa last September.

ZHAO'S 'ROSY' RECEPTION 'POLITICAL' BOON TO U.S.

PM021708 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 29 Jan 84 p 6

[Vyacheslav Dukhin article: "Questions After the Visit"]

[Text] It was not the agreements on industrial, technological and scientific cooperation that were signed during the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to the United States that attracted most of the political observers' attention who followed the visit.

What was considerably more interesting was the approach displayed by negotiators to the problems that divide them, for example, the Taiwan issue. True, the two sides made quite an astonishing transition from the recent tough rhetoric on the problems to a taciturn agreement not to make it a bone of contention in developing the two countries' mutual relations.

It has long since been the conviction among American politicians that Beijing is more interested in developing U.S.-Chinese relations than Washington is, so there is no point in being too tractable with the Chinese.

From all appearances, the U.S. Administration, while offering to cooperate with China in developing its economic, scientific and technical potential and opening up the possibility of buying certain technologies which can be used by the military aims not only to "buy" China's indulgence in the Taiwan problem, but also to generally stimulate the trends in that country's domestic and foreign policy so that it is beneficial to the West.

Was that not why during the visit representatives of the Washington administration so often turned to the subject of "strategic dialogue", and of "community of strategic interests" of the USA and the PRC, while American journalists were persistent in prodding the guest to speak on the Soviet policy and on the Sino-Soviet relations? The premier of the State Council did not deny "coincidence of interests" between the two sides on a number of issues, primarily on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, but he noted at the same time the existing discords. "Under these conditions," he stressed in a TV interview, "it is impossible to establish a comprehensive strategic partnership."

The reception that was accorded the Chinese leader in Washington was also specially affected by the approaching election campaign in the USA. Standing against a background of sharp criticism which is being now levelled at the White House policy on the international arena, the Reagan administration tried to make the maximum political capital on developing relations with the PRC. This explains in part such "timely" advance payments to the Chinese side as the softening of export restrictions and the promise of U.S. firms' cooperation in building several atomic power plants in China. But will the prospects in this field remain as rosy after the presidential elections in the USA? Or will China have to pay extra in political currency?

The USA approach to China's national interests is quite vividly demonstrated by the trip, coinciding with Zhao Ziyang's visit, of an authoritative US congressional delegation to Taiwan led by Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, during which the "old-time friends of America" on the island were once again assured that a development of relations between the USA and the PRC would not result in curtailing U.S. ties with Taiwan, including military ties.

Washington does not seem to give much significance to the "anti-hegemonist" declarations from Beijing about U.S. policy regarding not only Taiwan but also the Middle East, Grenada, the south of Africa and the economic problems of the developing countries. Washington proceeds from the assumption that China's interest in developing economic, military, scientific and technological ties with the USA and other capitalist countries is great enough to drag that country into the American strategy of military and political pressure on the socialist community, and to influence important pressure on the socialist community, and to influence important political decisions in Beijing.

Will China be able to withstand this so that it can pursue its "independent and self-dependent policy" quoted by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his US visit?

SOVIET SINOLOGIST GREETS CHINESE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW020531 Moscow in Mandarin in Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Tomorrow will be the Chinese Spring Festival or the traditional Chinese New Year's Day.

A reporter of this station recently interviewed (Tomashchuk), a noted Chinese literature translator.

He is the one who translated the classic Chinese novels "The History of the Three Kingdoms" and "The Dream of the Red Chamber" into Russian. Another Chinese classic novel, "The Suppression of Enchanters," which he translated into Russian, was published in the Soviet Union last year.

(Tomashchuk) told this reporter: People in our country take a great interest in Chinese literature. Many classic and modern Chinese literary works have been translated into Russian and published in our country. Soviet people have acquired a knowledge of the Chinese people's way of life and their rich literature and art from these works. Translating Chinese literary works into Russian fosters mutual understanding among the great people of the two countries. I am glad that I have been able to do my bit for this important cause.

(Tomashchuk) said: I understand from Chinese books that the Spring Festival is a major happy festival during which people joyfully extend best wishes to one another.

Soviet Sinologist (Tomashchuk) asked this reporter to extend Spring Festival greetings in his name to listeners and to wish them happiness and the best of health. He also expressed the wish that every person and every country would enjoy peace and prosperity.

Personnel of this station's Chinese-language department would also like to extend the same greetings to our listeners. In our times, world peace is most important to us, because our happiness and the destiny of all mankind depend on it.

NEW CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY 'MAJOR WORK'

PM011418 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences M. Titarenko reviews "The Greater Chinese-Russian Dictionary": "A Major Work by Soviet Sinologists"]

[Text] The first 2 volumes of "The Greater Chinese-Russian Dictionary" [Bolshoy Kitaysko-Russkiy Slovar] have been published. (Footnote) ("The Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary" in 4 volumes, chief editor Professor I.M. Oshashin, Main Department of Oriental Literature, Nauka Publishing House, Moscow, 1983.)

This work is the result of many years of labor by a large group of Soviet sinologists, specialists in various fields -- linguists, literary experts, historians, and so forth. It contains within "the maximum possible limits, the modern Chinese language vocabulary and phraseology," comprising around 16,000 main entries and over 250,000 derivative words and expressions. "The Great Chinese-Russian Dictionary" is a multi-purpose dictionary suitable for use in all spheres of knowledge, including not only modern but also ancient classical texts. The idea of producing a "dictionary of the entire Chinese world cultural heritage" was put forward by one of the founders of Soviet sinology, Academician V.M. Alekseyev, back in the thirties. Under his leadership, work on the realization of this idea started in Leningrad in 1938. However, the war brought this work to a halt. Many scientists who had taken part in this work died, either on Greek Patriotic War fronts or during the Leningrad blockade.

During the postwar years, in connection with the expansion of Soviet-Chinese contacts, an acute need arose to publish a Chinese-Russian collegiate dictionary as quickly as possible.

After the death of Academician V.M. Alekseyev this work was entrusted to his pupil I.M. Oshanin. A dictionary of this kind was published in 1952. It was reprinted several times, both in the USSR and the PRC. In 1955, by a decision of the Academy of Sciences, work was resumed on completion of the academic dictionary of the Chinese language, and this work, too, was headed by Professor I.M. Oshanin who continued in charge right up to his death.

"The Greater Chinese-Russian Dictionary" is the last word in scientific research in the sphere of Chinese linguistics are regards both the PRC and the USSR and international sinology as a whole, which makes it scientifically a highly valuable work. Proceeding from the traditions of the Russian and Soviet schools of Chinese language study and developing them further, the dictionary generalizes the achievements of Russian and Soviet Sinology in the sphere of lexicography and in the study of the Chinese spiritual culture as a whole.

It must be stressed that the preparation and publication of this unique work was relatively complex. Attaching great scientific and practical importance of this work, party and Soviet organs and the presidium of the Academy of Sciences paid constant attention to "The Greater Chinese-Russian dictionary."

It must be noted that the Nauka Publishing House's main Department of Oriental Literature displayed considerable ingenuity and inventiveness in solving the relatively difficult tasks that arose in connection with preparations for printing the dictionary. This work was further complicated by the fact that the dictionary contains many relatively rare and complex characters which were not available in existing type-faces. Unfortunately, approaches to the Chinese side during the seventies, proposing cooperation in printing the dictionary did not meet with a positive response. Soviet specialists found an original way out of this extremely difficult situation. They used the make-up page method [method original-maketa] which meant that Chinese characters were added to the Russian script text by means of transfer type [perevodnyye litery].

Publication of "The Greater Chinese-Russian Dictionary" represents a major achievement of Soviet sinology as a whole, and testifies to its high standard of development and, simultaneously, to the Soviet people's deep respect for, and interest in, the great Chinese people's culture.

KOVALENKO ON KAL INCIDENT, USSR-JAPAN TIES

OW021251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO - A high-level Kremlin official admitted Thursday that the Soviet Union mistook a South Korean airliner for a spy plane and shot it down last year, Liberal-Democratic Party sources said.

Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department, told the head of the LDP's International Department that the Soviet Union would not have shot down the (South) Korean Air Lines jumbo if Moscow had known it was a civilian aircraft, according to the sources.

In an hour-long meeting with Kovalenko, Wataru Hiraizumi, the LDP's international affairs chief, condemned the Soviet shooting down of the KAL jet as an inhuman act, the sources said.

The Soviet Union has so far gone on record by saying that the Korean jumbo was on a spy mission to examine the Soviet air defense system and has suggested that a similar action could be repeated against intruding planes. KAL Flight 007 was shot down over the Sea of Japan September 1, 1983. All 269 people aboard were killed. The Soviet Union, rejecting accusations from all over the world, blamed the disaster on the United States and South Korea and refused demands for compensation.

Kovalenko, here on an eight-day visit since Tuesday, also met with Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi and labor leader Takeshi Kurokawa earlier in the day.

Hiraizumi and Kovalenko remained wide apart on Japan's claim over four Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido, the ruling party sources said.

The Soviet official repeated the Kremlin's argument that no territorial dispute exists between Tokyo and Moscow.

Hiraizumi accused the Soviet Union of taking a stubborn stand toward the territorial issue which has chilled Japanese-Soviet relations in recent years, the sources said.

Japan claims that the Soviet Union illegally seized Kunashiri, Etorofu and Shikotan Islands as well as the Habomai group after World War II.

Hiraizumi asked for Soviet efforts to help Koreans in Sakhalin visit Japan so they could go to South Korea with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relationship. Kovalenko replied that Koreans there could visit Japan if they want to do so, sources said. He did not go into details on the matter, they said.

Japan took an estimated 43,000 Koreans to the southern half of Sakhalin, under Japanese rule before and during World War II. Most were put into coal mines as laborers and remained on the island after the war. At present, there are an estimated 7,000-8,000 Koreans on the island without nationality who wish to acquire citizenship in South Korea, according to Japanese Government sources.

Kovalenko, who came to Japan Tuesday as head of a four-man Kremlin delegation at the invitation of the Socialist Party, is scheduled to stay in Japan until Tuesday.

JAPAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM021509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin Tokyo dispatch: "Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Jan -- The Seventh Plenum of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee, which has been held in Tokyo, discussed the domestic situation, the party's tasks, and the results of the recent elections to the lower chamber of Diet. The decisions adopted at the plenum call for stepped up efforts to strengthen the Communist Party's influence among the masses, and to attract new members.

JAPAN YIELDS TO U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON ARMS EXPORTS

Joint Meetings Held

LD022325 Moscow TASS in English 2253 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 2 TASS -- Two-day consultations of representatives of the Japanese Defence Agency and members of the high-placed American delegation led by Deputy Defence Minister T. Lindstrom, began here today. As is reported by KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the main aim of the meeting of the military experts of the two countries is to determine concrete ways of passing Japanese military technology on to American corporations -- arms manufacturers. The sides will also discuss a package of measures for the joint creation of a new anti-aircraft defence system and development of the technology of tank production. Decision on forming a permanent Japanese-American group to study prospects of cooperation in the construction of anti-aircraft defence systems is expected to be taken at the consultations.

Questions of receiving Japanese military technology have been paid enhanced attention in Washington in the recent time. Delegations of the U.S. military-industrial complex are sent to Japan, one after another. Their task is to get across to secret developments of Japanese firms engaged in designing laser equipment and manufacturing particularly light optical fibres used in missile control systems.

Yielding to Washington's overt pressure, the Yasuhiro Nakasone government decided to revise the national policy of renunciation of exports of arms and agreed to pass advanced technology on to the overseas "security treaty" partner. Moreover, the United States, desirous to "tie" Japan stronger to the Pentagon's militaristic chariot, now demands that Japan should concretely participate in the development of qualitatively new systems of weapons with which they in the United States link designs of attaining "military superiority in outer space".

Sales 'Violate' Constitution

PM031014 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Trying the Keys"]

[Text] The U.S. military-industrial complex is "trying the keys" to advanced Japanese technology, showing special interest in developments of new models of arms and combat hardware. According to press reports, during their recent visit to Japan a group of high-ranking Pentagon representatives were interested in the secret developments of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone firm which is testing new types of laser devices and developing new methods of manufacturing -- especially lightweight optical fibers for use in missile guidance systems. At a meeting with H. Uehara, chief of the National Defense Agency's Arms Planning Department, the visitors from across the ocean praised Japanese concerns for increasing the pace of military-technical developments expected to play an important role in strengthening the "defense" potential of the United States itself. Among the most promising types of weapons being created in Japanese enterprises they rated the T-81 long-range antiaircraft missile, a fully automated rapid-fire antimissile artillery piece, the SS-M-1 "over-the-horizon" missile, and others.

During their visit to the National Defense Agency, members of the American delegation also became familiarized with plans to create the components of an antisubmarine defense system, including self-propelled mines and long-range sonars.

Cooperation between Pentagon contractors and Japanese military concerns is assuming increasingly concrete forms. As the KYODO news agency reports, an American delegation headed by U.S. Under Secretary of Defense T. Lindstrom will arrive in Tokyo 2 February to discuss placing Japanese military technology at the disposal of the U.S. military-industrial complex. It is planned, in particular, to set up a joint group to study prospects for cooperation in constructing air defense systems.

The local press notes with alarm that the Y. Nakasone government's opening up of U.S. access to military technology defies Japan's official renunciation of weapons exports and violates the country's current Constitution.

DPRK ENVOY'S MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

PM021253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference at DPRK Embassy"]

[Text] On 27 January DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong held a press conference. He familiarized Soviet journalists with the appeal to the parliaments and governments of the countries of the world adopted by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly session. The document urges them to resolutely demand that the United States remove its nuclear weapons from South Korea and put an end to actions which exacerbate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The ambassador stressed that the aggressive U.S. policy in the region is jeopardizing peace and stability in the Far East and throughout Asia. He noted the importance the DPRK attaches to its 10 January proposal on holding talks to find a peaceful solution to Korean problems.

DPRK'S KIM CHONG-IL 'LIKELY' VISITED MOSCOW

OW271239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 27 KYODO -- North Korean leader Kim Il-song's eldest son and heir apparent Chong-il likely went to Moscow in early January, diplomatic sources here said Friday.

The news was based on an unconfirmed report obtained from East bloc sources abroad, the sources said. If the report is true, the sources said, the Soviet Union has joined China in officially acknowledging the eventual shifting of power from Kim Il-song to his son.

The 42-year-old younger Kim, a Politburo Standing Committee member and secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, received New Year greetings from the Soviet leadership, Radio Pyongyang reported on January 19.

Kim Chong-il visited China last June and met Chinese leaders. At that time, foreign analysts believed China had formally acknowledged a "Kim dynasty" in North Korea, although Beijing itself bans any personality cult.

Kim Chong-il is widely regarded as successor to his father who has been in power since 1948 and is called the "great leader."

USSR-DPRK FISHERY PACT ANNIVERSARY NOTED

SK030042 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Article by station commentator (Shikolikhov) on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK agreement on cooperation in the fishing industry]

[Text] As is well known, the sea plays an important role in the lives of Koreans. Maritime resources have always been an important source of food for the Korean people. Because of convenient [word indistinct], a countless number of small fishing ports and villages came into being on the east and west coasts. For many generations the Korean people have linked their destinies with the sea, which by its nature is dangerous, and have conducted arduous labor in [words indistinct]. However, they caught fish (?primitively) and could not avoid extortion by the Japanese enterprise owners.

It was not until Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule by the Soviet troops in August 1945 that fisheries, a [word indistinct] economic sector, began developing in the northern half of Korea. It was necessary to secure fishing boats, foster fishery technicians, construct maritime products processing enterprises, and build scientific research institutes.

In all aspects our country rendered all-round assistance to Korean workers. The Soviet Union offered the DPRK fishing boats, mother processing ships, navigation charts, and other necessary things without charge. Thanks to Soviet cooperation, a large maritime products processing factory was built in the DPRK and set in operation. Soviet educational institutes fostered fishery technicians of People's Korea and helped to establish scientific research institutes.

Since the signing of the USSR-DPRK agreement on cooperation in the fishing sector in 1974, practical links between Soviet and Korean fishery functionaries have been further cemented. The Soviet-Korean Fishery Committee was formed to solve all problems regarding mutual activities practically. The committee meets in Moscow and Pyongyang in turn at the end of every year.

At the 14th meeting of the committee in Moscow some time ago, both sides satisfactorily noted that mutual activities between the fishery functionaries of the two countries had been developed. This year, too, cooperation is developing successfully. The two sides decided on catch quotas. Measures to use maritime resources in the northwestern part of the Pacific were taken and are being put into practice. Many countries are paying attention to this because it is a matter of primary importance.

Fish, sea mammals, mollusks, and various kinds of seaweed are great assets, but are not boundless. Needless to say, these assets should be reasonably conserved. Cooperation between our two countries is a model of such an attitude and a model of consideration for proliferating maritime resources. This was satisfactorily noted by both sides at the 14th meeting of the Soviet-Korean Fishery Committee.

This year, too, as in past years, the Pacific Fishery Research Institute and the Wonsan Fishery Institute will continue to exchange academic documents and the results of their scientific research activities. A group of Soviet technicians will visit People's Korea to grasp the experience Korean colleagues have gained in various fields, and a group of Korean scholars studying (?finny tribes) will come to the Soviet Union. Soviet and Korean experts will adjust the catch of fishes, including mackerel pike, mackerel, and octopus. To this end, they are planning to conduct scientific research in the sea.

Both sides also reached a conclusion on the question of fueling Korean ships on the joint fishing grounds and in Soviet ports.

We have cited examples and facts showing practical links between the fishery functionaries of the Soviet Union and Korea. As we mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK agreement on cooperation in the fishery sector, we are convinced that this cooperation will meet the interests of both sides and contribute to the development of fishing in our two countries.

'TEAM SPIRIT' FEATURES N. KOREA 'NUCLEAR STRIKE'

PM021202 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary": "Wide-Scale Provocation"]

[Text] The American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" military maneuvers begin today. They will last until the middle of April. Washington and Seoul have been conducting these militarist games since 1976, and the number of troops and naval forces participating in them increases appreciably every time, and the scale becomes wider.

More than 200,000 American and South Korean servicemen and a U.S. Navy carrier group are involved in the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers. Almost 9,000 soldiers and officers of the 3d Marine Division, which is part of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, will be transferred to South Korea from American bases on Okinawa alone, as well as F-15 fighters, E-3a early warning and detection aircraft, and KC-135 tanker aircraft.

Every year's "Team Spirit" maneuvers have been in a blatant military provocation directed against DPRK. But this time they are particularly provocative for the "Team Spirit-84" scenario does not propose just the rehearsal of extensive offensive operations and the landing of American troops on the Korean peninsula. According to foreign press reports, readiness to "inflict a preemptive nuclear strike" on northern Korea will be rehearsed during the present maneuvers. And this appears particularly sinister if you consider that official Washington has often "unhesitatingly" declared its readiness to use nuclear weapons in Korea under "extreme circumstances." It is, in point of fact, a question of a wide-scale rehearsal for an aggressive war in the Far East. This is precisely why the holding of "Team Spirit" is accompanied, as a rule, by an increase in armed provocations against the DPRK.

The present maneuvers demonstrate not only the aggressiveness of Washington's political course but also its duplicity. Quite recently the DPRK put forward an important initiative aimed at easing tension on the Korean peninsula by proposing trilateral talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea on a peaceful solution for the existing problems. Verbally Washington appears not to object to such talks. But in fact it prefers saber rattling on the DPRK's threshold.

And this duplicity is not accidental. Washington realizes that the question of withdrawing the 40,000-strong American occupation corps from South Korea -- one of the chief sources of tension -- will inevitably be central to the talks. But not only does the United States not intend to withdraw its grouping but, on the contrary, it is taking all measures to increase its strength, above all its nuclear strength. In addition to the hundreds of items of tactical nuclear ammunition already deployed in South Korea, the Pentagon intends to send medium-range missiles and neutron weapons there. F-16 fighter-bombers, which are carriers of nuclear weapons, have already been transferred to the south of the peninsula.

A recent speech by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger attests to the American ruling circles' true plans with regard to South Korea. It is his opinion that Seoul is capable of "influencing the global correlation of forces." In other words, Pentagon strategists regard South Korea as a convenient bridgehead for their aggressive adventures. Washington does not seek to ensure peace but, on the contrary, to fuel tension on the peninsula. And the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers provide graphic evidence of this.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD021728 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Sayid Nurul Hasan, the ambassador of the Republic of India. During a warm and friendly conversation the ambassador stated that the government and people of India feel deep satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Indian friendly relations which cover most diverse spheres of the life of the two countries. This is also illustrated, in particular, by the fact that the 25th anniversary of the starting-up of the Bhilai steel mill built with the Soviet Union's assistance is now being widely marked in India.

Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the Soviet leadership expressed great satisfaction with the high level, versatility and dynamism of the development of Soviet-Indian relations. He pointed out the special importance of constant attention which Yuriy Andropov and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India devote to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Andrey Gromyko stated that India's contribution as a great Asian country and the leader of the Non-aligned Movement to the common efforts to maintain peace and security of the peoples is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. He pointed out the importance of the USSR's and India's cooperation in the international arena in the present conditions, cooperation which constitutes one of major foundations of peace in Asia and in the whole world.

KARMAL TALKS TO COTTON GROWERS ON DRA GOALS

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cotton Growers Confer"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jan -- The first all-Afghan conference of cotton growers has ended in the DRA capital. Delegates from the country's main cotton-growing areas and representatives of peasant cooperatives took part in it.

Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed to the conference participants that "The main slogan of the party, government, and state is 'The land belongs to those who till it.'"

The forum delegates expressed profound gratitude to the friendly Soviet Union for the assistance given to the DRA.

'HUNDREDS' OF RETURNING AFGHANS SEEK ARMY LIFE

PM031130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: They Are Returning Home"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Feb -- More than 10,000 inhabitants of Afghanistan's western province of Nimruz, who had left home under the influence of hostile propaganda, have returned to the DRA. According to BAKHTAR NEW AGENCY reports, the country's revolutionary authorities have provided housing for the returning families and have given them work. Hundreds of Afghans who have returned home have expressed the desire to join the ranks of DRA Armed Forces and to defend the gains of the April Revolution, weapon in hand.

SIHANOUK ON 'PROVOCATIVE' VISIT TO THAILAND

PM021250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Kalinin: "A Provocative Trip"]

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Jan -- Prince Sihanouk, one of the ringleaders of Khmer counterrevolution, has arrived here. During a 2-week stay in Thailand he intends to visit the areas where the counterrevolutionaries are based and to hold another session of the "Coalition Government." The prince then proposes to tour the ASEAN countries.

Sihanouk moves to fuel tension in Southeast Asia whenever there are signs of an improvement in the situation.

You don't have to look far for examples of this. The recent meeting of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Djakarta raised the question of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia. A Thai delegation, headed by Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, is currently in Hanoi.

When lies are no good, they resort to provocations, and Sihanouk has evidently been instructed to organize them. He has been given the job of boosting the morale of the Pol Pot bandits ensconced in the Thai-Kampuchean border zone and inciting them to new armed sallies against People's Kampuchea.

AUSTRALIAN CONCERN OVER JAPAN'S POLICIES NOTED

LD022340 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Golovnin reports:

Australia declares against the unrestrained build-up of military preparations by Japan. This was stated at a press conference that was held in Tokyo today by Prime Minister of Australia Robert Hawke, now on an official visit here. He emphasized that anxiety is expressed in the region over plans of a sharp rise of military expenditures of Japan, and specially pointed to Tokyo's preparations for combat operations on sea lanes at a radius of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores.

The prime minister of Australia denounced the plans of the Japanese Government which intends to dump radio-active waste of atomic electric power stations in waters of the central or south part of the Pacific, and described that as "one of the most serious problems" in the relations between Canberra and Tokyo. Not only Australia, but also neighboring states, he said, feel profound anxiety over the Japanese Government's intention to make that area a dump of substances, very dangerous to man.

These statements are evidence of serious contradictions between the two countries. And the joint communique on the results of Hawke's negotiations with Prime Minister Nakasone, which was most thoroughly edited and published here, could not conceal these contradictions. In the document Tokyo asserts that its intensive military preparations "are not a threat" to neighbouring states. But today's press conference of Robert Hawke showed that such "peaceable" assurances cannot dispel the growing concern in the region. These assurances obviously run counter to the real policy of Japan which is the past ten years has been annually building up allocations for the Armed Forces by 6-7 per cent and which has been conducting provocative preparations for establishing control over Pacific transport lanes.

GROMYKO DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

Visit Ends

PM021246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Feb -- The visit to Romania by a USSR party and government delegation including A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister (head of the delegation), K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ministers, ended today. The delegation also included Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G. Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian first deputy prime minister; S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister; M. Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian deputy prime minister; T. Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

Greeted at Airport

PM031113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 1 February the USSR party and government delegation headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, returned to Moscow from Bucharest after a visit to Romania.

The delegation was greeted at the airport in Moscow by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; USSR Ministers V.A. Kinkov, V.V. Listov, and N.N. Tarasov; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Section, and other officials.

The welcoming party include I. Mielcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February carries an article under the heading "Soviet-Romanian Communique on the Visit of a USSR Party and Government Delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 2 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...A USSR party and government delegation was in the Socialist Republic of Romania on a visit from 30 January through 1 February 1984 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received the USSR party and government delegation and held talks with it.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side: A.A. Gromyko (head of the delegation), member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania.

On the Romanian side: G. Opera, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government; M. Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government; S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister; and T. Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

The Soviet Union's party and government delegation visited the 23 August Enterprise in Bucharest and participated in a Romanian-Soviet friendship rally.

During the talks the sides informed... [changing wording and adding passage]

SFRY'S SPILJAK, REAGAN HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

PM031142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deep Concern"]

[Text] Washington February 2 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has held talks in the White House with Mika Spiljak, president of the collective presidency of Yugoslavia, who arrived on an official visit here. The talks convered questions pertaining both to the development of bilateral relations and the international situation as a whole.

According to a high-ranking representative of the U.S. State Department, Mika Spiljak expressed "deep concern" over the continuing arms race and urged President Reagan to "display flexibility" in approaching that most acute problem of the present.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1234 GMT on 2 February carries a similar report which adds the following at this point: "In answer, the American President made hypocritical statements about his "profound commitment to reaching agreements" on arms control.]

He also praised what he described as a "flexible and realistic stand" of the United States in that field. At the same time Reagan made it clear that he did not intend to introduce any changes to his obstructionist stand, which deadlocked the Geneva arms control talks. Apart from that, as well-informed observers point out, the American side categorically declared its "disagreement" with the idea of creating a nuclear-freeze zone in the Balkans.

[Moscow TASS in English here adds: "The talks also covered the situation in Central America, in the Middle East and other 'hot spots' of the world."

As the Yugoslav leader said upon the closing of the talks, he had attracted the attention of the American side to the initiatives of the member-countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, stressed the pressing need for a peaceful settlement of all disputable issues.]

CSSR MINISTER ON MISSILE 'COUNTERMEASURES'

PM011248 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with E. Cakajda, CSSR first deputy federal minister of agriculture and food, by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent V. Solovyev: "Strengthening Cooperation" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture between the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the CSSR Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food for 1984 was signed in Moscow 26 January. SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent V. Solovyev met with E. Cakajda, CSSR first deputy federal minister of agriculture and food, who signed the protocol on behalf of the Czechoslovak side, and asked him to answer the following questions:

Question: While in the Soviet Union you studied Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions. What were your thoughts and feelings after you read this important document?

Answer: The problems and questions which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov touches on in his answers to PRAVDA are of concern not only to Soviet people, but also to us citizens of Czechoslovakia. They are the vital questions of peace and security on earth. We fully support the idea expressed repeatedly by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on the need to preserve and strengthen peace. It must be noted that even at a time when the international situation is complex, the Soviet Union tirelessly continues to seek paths to dialogue. This is very valuable and important. I am confident that sooner or later reason will triumph and realistically minded Western politicians will recognize the need for such dialogue. I am confident that we will succeed in upholding the cause of peace.

It is well known that the Czechoslovak Government, by agreement with the GDR and USSR Governments, is adopting countermeasures in connection with the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European soil. The NATO countries' leadership must realize that we will not sit idle while they deploy the American missiles. Our response is, I believe, clear. From Czechoslovakia's viewpoint the adoption of concrete coordinated measures was vitally necessary. We did that, and we will show the utmost resolve in doing everything necessary to defend our citizens' peaceful labor.

Question: A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between our countries in the sphere of agriculture has just been signed. What can you tell our readers about this?

Answer: First and foremost, this cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, which has great, good traditions, takes place to the benefit of our two countries and peoples; it started in the first postwar years, and has now reached a very high level. This cooperation is very diverse, but certain key avenues can be singled out. For instance, in the last two decades Czechoslovakia has made wide use of the Soviet Mironovskaya varieties of wheat. The results have been very good. Now Czechoslovak specialists are working on developing new varieties based on Soviet and local varieties of wheat. Barley, and questions of its selection and cultivation techniques, occupy an important place in joint work by the two countries' scientists. A few years ago two joint collectives of scientists were set up to study the mechanization of hop growing and hop selection, and they are working successfully. Cooperation is developing actively in potato growing and the production of sugar beets and other crops. Special attention is devoted to questions of feed production and livestock raising.

QADDUMI GDR VISIT; 'CLOSE, COMRADELY' TIES

LD031053 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin 2/2/84 TASS -- The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The German Democratic Republic backs the proposal to hold an international Middle East conference.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said this here on Thursday evening at a dinner in honour of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

That the Middle East conflict with its central problem, the Palestine issue, (?was not) settled was due to the Israeli aggressor and its U.S. ally with their anti-Arab policy of expansion, Mr Fischer said in a toast. "Peace and the security of the peoples in the Middle East are facing fresh dangers following the reaffirmation of the strategic alliance between the USA and Israel," he added.

The GDR foreign minister reiterated his country's continuing support for the Palestinian people's just demands for self-determination and the setting-up of their own independent state. He recalled the meetings between GDR party and state leader Erich Honecker and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, which, Mr Fischer said, had always given fresh impetus to cooperation between the GDR and the PLO. Faruq Qaddumi's visit to the GDR would contribute to strengthening and extending this close, comradely cooperation, he added.

Under present international conditions, strengthened relations were "not only useful for our ties," the GDR foreign minister said. The siting of first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe ushered in one of the most severe tests since World War Two and endangered the peoples in all regions, he went on.

The socialist states were doing everything possible and necessary to counter the looming war danger, he said. "The reaction of the Western side to the proposals and advance concessions of the socialist states, however, shows little realism and readiness to improve the situation." In the interest of all nations, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states would not allow the military strategic balance to be upset, Fischer said.

Faruq Qaddumi thanked the GDR for its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. On this basis, relations had grown and developed positively in many fields. He hailed the constructive peace policy pursued by the GDR and its positive role at last year's international conference on Palestine in Geneva.

A dangerous turn had taken place in the Palestinian issue, Mr Qaddumi said. Attempts were being made to liquidate the cause of the people of Palestine and their liberation organization, he went on. His people, however, would continue to reject all plans infringing their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

The relevant U.N. resolutions, the initiative of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the Fes summit were a suitable basis for a just and durable settlement of the Palestine issue, Faruq Qaddumi said. The PLO also welcomed the proposal to hold U.N.-sponsored international conference to be attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO, he added.

He described the preservation of national Palestinian unity as a decisive weapon in the hand of the Palestinian people in implementing their goals. Mr Qaddumi called for the strengthening of Arab solidarity, with respect for the independence of the PLO.

USSR'S BODYUL RECEIVES GDR TRADE MINISTER

PM030904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Briska, GDR minister of trade and supply, on 31 January. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

SILESIAN MONUMENT TO USSR SERVICEMEN UNVEILED

PM311652 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Monument to Soviet Servicemen Unveiled"]

[Text] Warsaw: 27 Jan -- In the city of Dabrowa Gornicza -- the center of Poland's mining and metallurgical industry -- on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Silesia from the fascist German invaders a monument to the Soviet Army servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate the city has been ceremonially unveiled. The bronze obelisk was manufactured at the "Katowice" metallurgical combine.

The city's working people, war veterans, Polish Army servicemen, representatives of public organizations, and activists from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society came to pay their respects to the memory of the liberators. The speakers at the rally stressed that the Polish people revere the memory of those who brought deliverance from the fascist yoke. The Soviet Union, the rally stressed, played a decisive role in routing Hitlerite fascism. Today the USSR and the other socialist community countries are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and disarmament and against nuclear war.

The rally participants noted that the brotherhood in arms of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland was forged and strengthened in the joint battle against the common enemy -- fascism. They declared that they will continue to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

POLISH CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HEAD AT KREMLIN

LD311818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, has been received at the Kremlin by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

They have discussed matters related to the socioeconomic development of the two countries. In addition, views on topical international issues were exchanged.

POLISH-USSR 'CEREMONIAL' FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD

PM021450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Polish-Soviet Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] Krakow, 1 Feb -- The Nowa Huta metallurgists are celebrating a great holiday. It is 30 years since the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was given to the metallurgical combine built here with the Soviet Union's assistance. Now the enterprise, a vivid symbol of the Polish and Soviet people's friendship, annually provides more than 7 million metric tons of high equality steel for the national economy and for export.

To mark the noteworthy date, a ceremonial Polish-Soviet friendship meeting was held here, at which a letter to the metallurgists' collective from W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was read out. Your combine, the letter stressed, was, is, and will be the witness of radical transformations in Poland and an example of international cooperation between the Polish and Soviet peoples. It rightly bears V.I. Lenin's name.

We will always remember the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance and will do everything to ensure that Polish-Soviet cooperation develops and deepens in every sphere, H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in his speech at the meeting. The strengthening of Poland's alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries is our party's general line, reaffirmed at the ninth PZPR Congress.

The meeting was addressed by A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, who was greeted warmly by those present.

The participants in the meeting laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument.

SZUROS ON HUNGARY'S 'INDEPENDENT' FOREIGN POLICY

LD020023 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Questions answered by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC in charge of foreign affairs, in 'Radio Dairy,' a 90 minute programme broadcast Monday evening included whether Hungary can pursue an independent foreign political line, and if there a danger of war after the deployment in Western Europe of American missiles [as received].

"It is often said that with the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, taking the dominant part in international policy, small countries like Hungary do not have an independent say" pointed out the CC secretary. "Nevertheless, there is a two-way process taking place in the international field. Although the two leading world powers do dominate, small and medium-size countries are becoming increasingly important because of their search for mutually acceptable and (?reasonable) compromises, their promotion of confidence-building East-West dialogue, and their initiatives. Of course, as with every country, possibilities and realities set the limits to an independent policy. The great powers do not have absolute omnipotence, and no country in the international arena could act arbitrarily, even if it wanted to.

"As to independence, the main point is that the Hungarian people have approved the construction of socialism as a national goal. National unity is a guarantee that in striving for it, we adopt an independent way of thinking, work out independently a political line and represent it in the international field.

On the other hand, this independent Hungarian foreign policy relies upon the vast background of the Soviet Union and our alliance system... the coordination of the international activity of the socialist countries does not in any way affect independence. We support such coordination as it implies that not only Hungary has to accommodate itself to the other socialist states, but also that our allies consider our special interests.

USSR-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL ON RECIPROCAL DELIVERIES

PM010941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Talks between USSR and Bulgarian governmental trade delegations were concluded successfully in Moscow 27 January and a protocol was signed on commodity turnover between the two countries for 1984.

The protocol is based on the sides' reciprocal obligations stemming from the agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria on commodity turnover and payments for 1981-1985, and other economic agreements which determine the stable annual increase in reciprocal deliveries.

The commodity turnover planned for 1984 will total R11.6 billion and will increase by 12.6 percent in comparison with 1983.

Bulgaria continues to occupy a leading place in the Soviet Union's foreign trade, while the USSR remains Bulgaria's main trading partner.

In 1984, on the basis of specialization, the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with highly productive metal-cutting tools, electrical engineering, mining, and oil drilling equipment, and road building and other types of machinery. Cooperation will continue on the construction in Bulgaria of nuclear power stations and a number of other projects of importance for the Bulgarian national economy.

The basic types of fuel and raw material commodities which are essential for the systematic development of the Bulgarian economy will be supplied, including oil, natural gas, hard coal, electricity, iron-ore raw material, metals, cotton, chemicals, and other goods.

In Bulgaria's deliveries to the USSR a considerable place is occupied by machines and equipment, including hoisting and transportation equipment, agricultural machines, and computer, communications, and other types of equipment. Deliveries will continue of soda ash, synthetic cord fabric, brandy distillate, tobacco, and toxic and other chemicals in which the Soviet national economy is interested.

Traditional deliveries of Bulgarian consumer goods will continue, in particular clothing, knitwear, and fur clothing goods, cigarettes, medicines, furniture, and food and other agricultural products.

The implementation of the obligations concerning reciprocal deliveries of goods envisaged by the protocol will assist the systematic development of both countries' national economies, the enhancement of production efficiency, and a fuller satisfaction of the growing needs of the Soviet and Bulgarian populations.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding, and fruitful businesslike cooperation. The protocol was signed by USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing ceremony.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS RECEIVE FRG PARTY DELEGATION

LD011831 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- The deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in the territory of a number of states of Western Europe exacerbates the nuclear threat to the peoples of the European Continent and other regions. This was stressed today during the meeting between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, and a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin including the party Chairman Horst Schmitt and other party leaders.

During the conversation held, it was stressed that the irresponsible actions of the USA and some of its allies have also resulted in political tension and in damage to interstate relations.

It was also pointed out that the situation is not irreversible. The representatives of the CPSU and of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin were unanimous on that the cohesion and active actions of the communist parties, broad popular masses and all the peace-loving forces can erect barriers in the way of Washington's militarist policy.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin expressed its complete solidarity with the provisions contained in the answers by Yuriy Andropov to questions by the newspaper PRAVDA of January 25, 1984, with the principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at improving the international situation and bridling the arms race, including -- in Europe.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin expressed their full satisfaction with the development of fruitful inter-party links.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradeliness, demonstrating unanimity on the issues under discussion.

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION OF GREENS NOTED

PM021718 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov report under the general heading "Reason Must Triumph": "The Alliance of the 'Greens'"]

[Text] The creation has been announced in Brussels (Belgium) of an alliance of a number of West European parties and movements that oppose the arms race and advocate environmental protection, the strengthening of democracy, and an improvement in people's living conditions. The alliance unites parties and movements from Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, France, and Sweden. It has acquired the name "European 'Greens' Party."

As the new alliance's representatives stated at a Brussels press conference, they aim to embrace parties and movements from various countries, above all the FRG "Greens" Party, with the aim of creating a genuine "greens international." Great preparatory work went into organizing the alliance, and broad consultations and meetings lasting around 2 years were held between its participants. As a result a joint declaration was drawn up, and this essentially became the program uniting the "greens" movements.

The declaration, the text of which was published during the press conference, points to the need "to return power to the people, restore the balance between humanity and the rest of nature, radically review the relations between the earth's rich and poor peoples, and defend the cause of peace." The manifesto puts forward a whole string of specific proposals and demands by the "greens" movements. It proclaims its dissent with "a Europe whose governments wallow in amassed arms at the very time that millions of people are annually dying of hungar and poverty."

FRG 'MOLLIFICATION' CAMPAIGN ON MISSILES NOTED

PM021506 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Operation 'Mollification'"]

[Text] The cheerless Foreign Policy Department building in Bonn has recently been lit by radiant optimism. Listening to this establishment's chiefs, you would never think that anything terrible had happened or that East-West relations and European security would suffer from Pershing and cruise missiles. "Life goes on," Chancellor Helmut Kohl says. Franz Josef Strauss prophesies that there will be no 'ice age' in international relations. Echoing the two leaders of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union, Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher tries to persuade the citizens that the broken dialogue between East and West will be resumed in the very near future with prospects of success, that NATO must now, following the start of missile deployment, pursue a "policy of relaxing tension and of mutual understanding," and that "the time has come for a new attempt to conclude with the Soviet Union...a broad long-term agreement on detente."

A familiar scenario is being played out again. Bonn is donning the attire of an impartial mediator concerned solely with bring the two great nuclear powers together. The FRG chancellor has solemnly promised the population to do everything to induce the United States to meet the Soviet Union halfway. The vice chancellor speaks of a certain contribution being made by Bonn to reviving dialogue with Moscow. "On the basis of new-found Western unity," everybody is calling in unison for the hand of cooperation to be extended to the East.

All this is aimed primarily at the West German public, which is deeply troubled by the new phase in international tension brought about by the deployment of American missiles in West Europe. Politicians in Bonn are doing their utmost to play down the seriousness of the consequences of its agreement to the deployment [Dislokatisiya] of Pershings and Tomahawks, particularly for the climate of mutual relations with the Soviet Union. According to the SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHER PRESSEDIENTS bulletin, the chancellor and his propaganda apparatus were aware of the high, positive assessment that FRG citizens have of the Ostpolitik and the policy of detente. And that is why Bonn is trying to create the impression of continuity in its course, above all in this area. "The problem is that it is impossible to create trust either within the country or in international relations by unworthy methods," the bulletin observes.

In fact they are failing to conceal behind their deceptions of the obvious fact that Bonn is harnessed to the United States and has contributed quite considerably to worsening international pressure. By agreeing to American missile deployment on FRG territory Bonn has helped Washington to increase the nuclear threat to Europe. The present ruling, coalition has thus flagrantly violated both the spirit and the letter of the Moscow treaty and has contributed to a considerable chilling of the political atmosphere in Europe.

Along with "arms-upgrading," militarism, hostility, and war hysteria are being exported across the Atlantic to West Europe. And those people who are trying to mollify the West European peoples by means of false promises of peace in the shadow of the American missiles are assuming a heavy responsibility for this deception.

It is obvious to everyone that, by beginning to install its missiles Washington undermined the foundations of the talks and rendered them pointless. Therefore, talk about readiness for negotiations at a time when missile deployment is continuing is mere verbal camouflage for NATO's dangerous policy. This is precisely the camouflage to which the circles in Bonn are also resorting. They are making theatrical pleas to the Soviet Union to resume the talks, regardless of the deployment of the American missiles. A legitimate question is raised: Is it hypocrisy or a desire to confuse their own population which is the greater in these appeals?

Surely it must be clear to them that the USSR is not going to play into the hands of those who are trying by peace-loving phrases to cover up actions which are directly opposite in nature? Continuing talks in conditions where the United States is feverishly deploying additional first-strike nuclear missile potential in West Europe would mean concealing the level of militarist activity of the Pentagon and NATO, and deceiving the peoples.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's posture has been formulated with the utmost clarity in the answers of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to PRAVDA published 25 January. Confirming the Soviet Union's readiness to resolve the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe only on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that "for this one thing is necessary: The United States and NATO must, while there is still time, show their readiness to return to the situation existing before Pershing II and cruise missile siting began."

Operation "mollification," which has been launched on the Rhine, has a number of purposes. One aim is to justify retrospectively the truly fatal role which Bonn itself played in the failure of the Geneva talks. It is well known that the FRG unconditionally supported the Reagan administration's fruitless "zero" option while being perfectly aware that the Soviet Union would never agree to disarmament that was unilateral and totally unreciprocated. To justify its stance Bonn tried to console the public by saying that only after the appearance of the first Pershings would the Soviet Union make concessions and the talks be moved from deadlock. The forecasts have not been justified. Nor could they have been.

The line of rehabilitating Washington's obstructionist stance is being maintained in parallel with this. Bonn is going all out to paint a picture of Reagan's supposed love of peace. Newspaper headlines spawn phrases about Washington's desire to "resume constructive relations" and begin a "new useful dialogue between East and West." The picture of the future is being depicted in rosy hues, although, as the weekly DER SPIEGEL emphasizes, the West has no conception of future relations with the East, because in Washington, as distinct from Europe, it is thinking in military categories with regard to the Soviet Union that prevails.

However, on the Rhine they are continuing to obscure the issue. The main theme of the campaign is that one can conduct affairs with one's neighbors while detaching oneself from the main issues of military security. In other words, Pershings are no real obstacle to good-neighborliness... You just need to be on good terms in general, and then it will be possible somehow to reach agreement on missiles too.

The Bonn politicians tirelessly repeat that we must create the preconditions for resolving the missile question by improving relations between East and West. They thus put the cart before the horse. They create in the public the illusory possibility of developing good-neighborly relations with the FRG's eastern neighbors in a situation of uninterrupted stockpiling of the Pentagon's offensive nuclear potential. Are there so many naive people in the FRG ready to believe these glib assurances?

Bonn's propaganda operation is devoting considerable space to the Stockholm conference.

In the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG's words, the Bonn government is raising exaggerated hopes in connection with Stockholm. Exposing the essence of this maneuver, H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction in the Bundestag, has stated in parliament that the Federal Government is glossing over the "miscalculations of the arms-upgrading policy." It wants to confuse the population as to the policy's adverse consequences by means of misleading propaganda. H. Ehmke has stated that Stockholm is no substitute for an essential "all-embracing Western initiative in the interests of improving relations with the East."

But perhaps the SPD politician is mistaken, and Bonn, aware of the miscalculations of its NATO "arms-upgrading" policy, which has weakened the country's security and undermined its prestige in the world, has decided to use the Stockholm forum to correct its course? Not at all. On the Rhine they do not progress beyond magniloquent declarations on behalf of an East-West dialogue. And in Stockholm the FRG has followed in American diplomacy's wake.

...At a traditional sociopolitical meeting in Cologne of employers, politicians, and journalists the aforementioned Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, stated, in explaining the reasons for the breakdown of the Geneva talks, that the United States had not wanted a compromise. The installation of Pershings was more important to it than any agreement, and it was the United States that wrecked the dialogue. The West, H. Ehmke continued, has miscalculated in supposing that missile deployment will force the Russians to make unilateral concessions. In this situation Europe must pursue a more independent policy. And Bonn can do a great deal to implement it.

Unfortunately, Bonn is following a different path. It is assisting Washington by striving to conceal the danger stemming from the deployment of additions to the American nuclear missile arsenal in Europe and diminish the growing military threat on the continent. The "mollification" propaganda operation serves this end.

BELGIAN 'FREEZE' ON MISSILE PLANS SEEN CHANGING

PM011128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Antonov report: "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Brussels -- The name of the small town of Florennes, which is 65 km south of the Belgian capital, has gotten into the local newspapers again in recent days. The Air Force base located there could be the site for the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles which NATO plans to base in Belgium.

As is known, the Belgian Government still adheres to the position of a "freeze" on all actions connected with the implementation of the NATO plans. But reports which appear in the press from time to time provide clear evidence of the intention of the country's leadership circles to depart from that position.

Thus, last summer it became known that the Belgian Government and the U.S. Administration signed a memorandum enabling Pentagon specialists to carry out preliminary work on Belgian territory in connection with the installation of missiles.

The Belgian newspapers are currently giving wide publicity to a statement by F. Vreven, minister of national defense. Answering a question from parliamentarians, he stated: Unless there is an unexpected improvement in East-West talks, the first American servicemen will arrive in Florennes in May to start technical preparations for the deployment of missilcs. The number of servicemen, the minister said, will increase from 20 in May to 400 by the end of the year.

The intentions of turning Belgium into Washington's nuclear hostage are causing serious concern and alarm among the country's population.

USSR 'REACTS SHARPLY' TO EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS

WA031010 REUTER in English 0049 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Report by Henry Henriksen]

[Excerpts] Oslo, Feb 2 REUTER - The Soviet Union has reacted sharply to Norway's expulsion of five of its diplomats amid a spying scandal and warned it may retaliate.

A statement issued by the Soviet Embassy in Oslo after yesterday's expulsion order said the charges against the diplomats were groundless and an attempt at showing Soviet foreign policy in a bad light.

The Soviet Embassy said the Norwegian action was harmful to relations between their two countries and an unjustifiable attempt at discrediting the work of Soviet institutions. "Full responsibility for the consequences of this action will rest with Norwegian authorities; while (the Soviet Union) reserves its right to take comparable measures" the statement said.

Political sources in Oslo regard it as likely that Moscow will react by expelling Norwegian diplomats. But they noted that no such retaliation followed when Norway expelled seven Soviet diplomats in 1977 after the arrest of a foreign ministry clerk as a spy.

On the other hand, the present measures are the first involving a limit on the number of Moscow's representatives in Oslo, they said.

Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyansky was summoned to the ministry yesterday and handed a protest note, which Foreign Minister Svenn Stray described to journalists later as "sharp."

WESTERN MEDIA ON NORWAY EXPELLING SOVIETS

For Paris AFP and Stockholm Domestic Service coverage of Norway's expulsion of five members of the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, including a statement by Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ZAMYATIN MEETS WITH FINNISH PREMIER, CP LEADER

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 3 TASS -- Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, received Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, paying a visit to Finland. During a friendly conversation, in which representatives of the Communist Party leadership took part, the sides exchanged opinions on certain international issues in connection with the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Leonid Zamyatin was also received by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland and chairman of the Social Democratic Party. Their conversation touched upon certain aspects of the problem of disarmament.

The Soviet Union's ambassador to Finland, V.M. Sobolev, took part in the conversations.

Finnish Media Reportage

For Finnish reportage on the 6-day visit by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, to Finland see the Finland subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 3 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SWEDISH TU HEAD MEETS AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV IN MOSCOW

PM011042 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] Erik Karlsson, secretary of the Swedish Trade Union Central Organization (FCO), was in the Soviet Union 22-27 January at the invitation of the AUCCTU. During his stay in Moscow, E. Karlsson was received by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

SOVIET, DANISH AGRO-INDUSTRY EXPERTS MEET

PM021520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Experts Confer"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 1 Feb -- The first session of the ad hoc group of experts on questions of the agro-industrial complex has taken place here within the framework of the permanent working party on economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Denmark.

In the course of 5 days, representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Gosplan, Soviet sector ministries, and Danish business circles discussed possible cooperation projects in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex and concrete steps in implementing the long-term plan for economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

NO 'SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES' IN TURKISH POLICY

PM011123 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 4, Jan 84 pp 14-15

[Vitaliy Aleksandrov article: "Turkey: Though the Government Is a Civilian One..."]

[Excerpts] After more than three years of military rule a civilian government was formed in Ankara in December.

It is headed by the leader of the Fatherland Party Turgut Ozal, a prominent Turkish economist who incidentally, had served in the military government as deputy prime minister. His party won the November election to the Turkish parliament Meclis. The new cabinet members are closely connected with industrial and trade circles. Vahit Halefoglu, a career diplomat who until recently was Turkish ambassador in the U.S.S.R., became foreign minister.

The Old Difficulties

The Turkish press notes that the civilian government is commencing its activities in a complex domestic situation inherited from its predecessors. Although the military leadership had managed to reverse the wave of terrorism that swept the country late in the 1970s, not all the roots of this phenomenon have as yet been extirpated.

The workers' movement and the left-wing democratic movement as a whole remain under the press of political repressions and tough police measures. Harsh sentences have been meted out to the leaders and activists of the Turkish Peace Society. Trials of the leadership of the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Unions (DISK), the Union of Turkish Writers, various progressive youth and other organizations are still going on. In all, about 100,000 people were arrested in Turkey for ideological and political reasons in the three years of military rule. Moreover, most of them are by no means extremists.

The Ozal government also inherited an extremely grave economic situation.

In the Grip of NATO

Judging by the government programme approved by Meclis, the Ozal cabinet does not intend to introduce any substantial changes in the domestic policy pursued by the military authorities. In the economic sphere the emphasis is being placed on invigorating the activity of big private capital and on boosting exports.

The huge military expenditure resulting form Turkey's participation in the aggressive NATO bloc, and its pursuance of a pro-American foreign policy are named among the main causes of the difficulties experienced by the country and the plight of the people. The agreement signed by the military leadership early in December 1983 which the United States is expected to inflict serious damage on relations with Arab countries and Moslem countries in general becuase it gives the Pentagon the right to use the Incirlik air base and some other military installations and ports on Turkish territory to give logistic support to the U.S. aggressive actions in Lebanon. This is yet another consequence of Turkey's military and political dependence on the United States and its involvement in Washington's adventuristic plans in the Middle East.

Turkey has very complex relations with many West European countries and there is friction with the Common Market. To make matters worse, it has found itself in political isolation because of the international community's negative reaction to Ankara's hasty recognition of the independence of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" that was proclaimed by the leadership of the Turkish Cypriots in November 1983. This only further aggravated the already strained Trukish-Greek relations.

The foreign policy part of the present Turkish Government's programme provides for a further development of all-round ties with the United States, emphasizes loyalty to NATO commitments and notes the intent to consolidate relations with the Common Market and the West European countries.

At the same time, the programme speaks of Turkey's desire, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, to develop cooperation with East European, especially neighbouring countries, to expand trade and economic ties with them. It is noted that within this framework, Turkey intends to maintain stable relations and develop fruitful co-operation with its northern neighbour-the Soviet Union.

On its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to continue to develop good-neighbour relations with Turkey, to expand mutally advantageous co-operation in the economic, trade and other spheres. This is a long-term policy of the U.S.S.R., not subject to influence by any transient considerations.

TURKISH-USSR TRADE TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD022245 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 2 Feb 84

[From the ECOTASS transmission]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Talks with a Turkish Government trade and economic delegation have come to a close in Moscow. The delegation was headed by the minister of state, adviser to the prime minister of Turkey on problems of foreign trade and treasury Ekrem Pakdemirli.

The two sides signed letters of exchange on the deliveries of Turkish goods to the Soviet Union in 1984 as a form of paying off Soviet credits which were granted to Turkey earlier. Views were exchanged on a wide range of questions connected with trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Specifically, the sides discussed a possiblity of exporting Soviet natural gas to Turkey and of delivering additional amounts of electricity to that country.

A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Minstry of Foreign Trade that both sides expressed their common desire to expand business cooperation which promotes the consolidation of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Turkey.

During his stay in Moscow, Ekrem Pakdemirli was received by the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, the chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov and had a talk at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The government delegation of Turkey was accompanied by a large group of businessmen who held commercial talks with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

U.S. TO CONSTRUCT SATELLITE STATION IN PORTUGAL

LD022332 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon February 2 TASS -- Yielding to Washington's pressure, Portugal agreed to the Pentagon's constructing an artificial satellite station on the territory of the country. As was reported by the ANOP news agency, the negotiations are to begin this month to shape details of the agreement. According to the news agency, the station is to be built in the south of Portugal, in the Algarve or Alenjo province.

The question of building a new American military structure in Portugal was discussed by deputy prime minister, Defence Minister Carlos Mota Pinto during his recent visit to the United States.

BRIEFS

FRENCH BUSINESSMEN IN MOSCOW -- Moscow January 31 TASS -- Members of a delegation of French businessmen, who arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday, began a series of talks with Soviet organisations here today. The visit was arranged by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The delegation consists of about 70 members. This is the first group of French businessmen to visit the Soviet Union this year. It is going to discuss projects for cooperation in different fields, including agriculture, petro-chemistry, light and food industry, and machine-building. These areas of cooperation were discussed at the meetings of French Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Edith Cresson with Soviet leaders during last year's Moscow session of the Grand Commission. In recent years, the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has arranged trips by French businessmen to the Soviet Union twice a year. Such a form of communication helps make bilateral cooperation in the commercial and economic fields, in science and technology more active. The French delegation is to stay in Moscow till the end of this week. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 31 Jan 84 LD]

U.S. INTERVENTION AGGRAVATES SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD030744 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 3 TASS -- The situation in Lebanon was dramatically aggravated as a result of the growing intervention of the United States, Israel and their allies in the internal affairs of the country. Yesterday the worst armed clashes since last summer broke out in Beirut, its suburbs and also in the Lebanese mountains.

The ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet anchored in the Beirut harbour heavily shelled the mountains and the residential areas of Beirut's southern suburbs. Lebanese radio reports that several civilians have been killed and wounded and that many homes have been destroyed.

Life in the capital has come to a standstill. Fighting resumed early in the morning. Schools, offices, shops and industrial plants remain closed.

SAUDI PRINCE CALLS FOR U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAWAL

LD021729 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Saudi Arabian Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, has criticized the American military presence in Lebanon and said during his meeting with a group of American businessmen in Riyadh that the United States should not only withdraw its forces from Lebanon, but it should also force Israel to make a similar step. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud said the American-Israeli strategic cooperation is directed against the Arab countries.

LEBANESE 'SKEPTICAL' OF RUMSFELD MISSION

PM021100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] The situation in the Lebanese captial and adjacent mountain regions continues to deteriorate as a result of provocative acitons by the Marines belonging to the so-called "Multinational Force."

The echoes of heavy shelling could be heard all day yesterday from the city's southern outskirts. Armed clashes were taking place there. Hiding behind talk about the need to restore security in Lebanon, the U.S. military, entrenched in the area of Beirut International Airport, yesterday recommenced heavy firing against Muslim districts. The As-Sallum, Burj al-Barajinah, and Awza'i quarters and other parts of Beirut where the Shi'ite population lives came under the aggressors' fire. Beirut Airport ceased operation twice during the resultant skirmishes.

Beirut newspapers are indignantly reporting today that in the As-Sallum quarter American heavy machinegun fire hit a bus carrying elementary school children on their way home. Two children were seriously injured. Why did the U.S. soldiers open fire on defenseless children? Western journalists put this question to Marine spokesman Major Brooks, who replied solemnly that...a soldier is not interested in where he is firing or who is the victim of it.

The "shuttle" diplomacy of the U.S. President's special envoy Rumsfeld, now in the Near East, is continuing to the roar of artillery. As the press reports, he is going to Tel Aviv today for a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir.

Lebanese political circles are extremely skeptical in their appraisal of the Washington envoy's "peacemaking" efforts which, according to the newspaper AN-NIDA', is nothing less than camouflage designed to conceal Washington's aggressive actions in Lebanon. U.S. diplomacy in Lebanon has been firmly condemned by former Prime Minister R. Karami. He has stressed that the Lebanese crisis can only be resolved on a political basis by lifting the Israeli occupation and terminating the operation of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" of 17 May 1983.

AMERICAN-STYLE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT EXAMINED

LD022136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] "What does peace American-style bring to the Near East?" Here is author and international affairs journalist Andrey Stepanov:

Hello comrades. Recently in Washington they have started to talk again in a lively way about a plan for a Near East settlement. This plan was raised by President Reagan on 1 September 1982, at a time when the ruins of the southern suburbs of Beirut were literally on fire.

The American plan for a Near East settlement was called upon to embody in specific political real terms the results of the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli military and the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance fighters from Beirut. Its essence boiled down to granting self-determination to Palestinians living on the Israeli-occupied lands of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, self-rule in a framework of federation with the Kingdom of Jordan.

It is typical that in setting out this plan the American President did not say a word about the right of the Palestinian people to have their own state, nor about the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It said nothing about the annexation by Tel Aviv of the Syrian Golan Heights, nor about the Israeli occupation of a third of Lebanon.

The plan was meant to serve as a basis for such a settlement of the Near East conflict as would, I stress this, respond to the long-term strategic interests of American imperialism in the area. Indeed, the American press a few years back started to talk about how good it would be to unite Saudi petrodollars, the cheap Egyptian work force, and Israeli technology under the aegis of international finance capital. A flourishing Near East common market, in the view of the American strategists, would allow the region to be protected against Soviet influence, against sociopolitical upheavals, and to enfix its integration into the world capitalist system.

Banking exclusively on the military might of Israel as the means of curbing those forces in the Arab world opposed to the plans of American imperialism no longer fully responded to the aims of American policy in the region. The situation that had come about in the Near East following Camp David and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was thought by the U.S. ruling circles to be favorable for reducing to a common denominator, on the one hand, the policy of Israel, and on the other that of Egypt, Lebanon, and other Arab states that the bourgeois press calls moderate.

When President Hayim Herzog of Israel says that the world does not recognize the scales of cooperation which are now being arranged between Israel and its Arab neighbors and that the traditional picture of fierce confrontation between Israel and the Arabs and the total refusal of the Arabs to have dealings with Israel is a thing of the past, he is, of course, exaggerating.

However, in order for what he and the United States want to become a reality, it would also be necessary to remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda, a problem that is the pivotal point of the Arab-Israeli conflict, providing it with some sort of, say palliative, solution. It was precisely thus that the idea of Palestinian self-government in federation with Jordan was born. Here it was assumed that the commanding positions would be taken by Palestinian elements prepared to cooperate with the moderate Arab regimes, primarily with Egypt, and also with the United States and lastly with Israel.

The Reagan plan served as a sort of balloon floated with the aim first of discovering the opponents and proponents of the settlement American-style and second of driving a wedge between the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement in order to persuade its moderate wing, as it is seen in Washington, to a compromise with the United States and Israel. This plan, as was reported by the American press, was approved with some reservations by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt, and also by the opposition Israeli Labor Party.

Jordan raised preliminary conditions for its delegation to start talks with an Israeli delegation. Its delegation would have included representatives of the Palestinian population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. These conditions were a freeze on construction of Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The opposition Labor Party expressed reservations about agreeing to the Reagan plan for a substantial change in the border between Israel and a future Palestinian formation, naturally in Israel's favor and a number of other conditions.

Decisively against the American initiative were Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY, a number of other Arab countries, and also the PLO. The Palestinian masses on the occupied territories gave it a resolute "No." At the same time, the plan was energetically rejected by the then Prime Minister Of Israel Menachem Begin, who considered that Palestinians should not exist as a people at all, while he called the occupied Arab lands by none other than their Biblical names, Judea and Samaria.

In the course of implementing the Reagan plan, the Washington administration had to eliminate three basic obstacles: They had to neutralize the active anti-imperialist position of Syria, achieve a schism in the Palestinian resistance movement and then draw its moderate wing into cooperation, and finally amend the policy of the rightwing Likud bloc, which was in power in Israel, from its uncompromising, frantic, chauvinist positions. If it proves necessary, then to replace it with a government formed from the Labor Party, which would take greater account of American imperialism's long-term interests in the region.

A year ago, quoting advisers of the White House chief, the Paris magazine L'AFRIQUE-ASIE wrote, I quote: President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger, who are also supported by CIA Director William Casey, are convinced that as long as Begin is in power, the possibility of an agreement acceptable to all the interested parties is nil. Begin's departure is desired, if not demanded. Well, diplomacy has its own considerations, and one has to act cautiously and gradually. At the same time, it is thought in Washington, continued L'AFRIQUE-ASIE, that Israel will continue to serve as the basic link of American strategy in the region and to receive the necessary military and economic aid to remain the main U.S. gendarme capable of neutralizing any Arab force trying to violate the fait accompli, i.e. the settlement American-style. Here we have Menachem Begin retiring from the political scene.

The time will come when the mechanism of his withdrawal will become public. Thus far, it is the result which matters: Menahem Begin fully suited the United States when he gave the order to invade Lebanon with the aim of militarily defeating the Palestinian resistance movement. However, he stopped suiting them when he parted company with Washington over the American plan for a New East settlement.

Not for nothing did THE NEW YORK TIMES write that the essence of American strategy is to strengthen the position of those Arabs and Israelis who think it possible to achieve a settlement at the negotiating table if, it goes without saying, it is a matter of a settlement under American conditions.

Former Assistant Secretary of State George Ball hinted that an ally, meaning Israel, remains an ally while he adheres to the same policy and aims for the same aims we do. Menahem Begin's successor as leader of the Likud bloc and head of cabinet, Yitzhaq Shamir, was left a wretched legacy. The foreign debt of $30 billion plus a most acute financial and economic crisis presented the Shamir government with a dilemma: either carry out austerity measures including a sharp reduction in wages and living standards, which would inevitably bring about the government's fall, or reduce state spending which would freeze the costly colonization of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and quickly force withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, where everyday their stay costs the treasury about $1 million which would contradict the Likud bloc's political platform.

A public opinion poll recently conducted in Israel gave the following results: Half the Israelis for the first time in many a year expressed themselves as being against a continuation of the creation of uneasy and costly settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while 63 percent of those asked supported the Labor Party. The political consequences of this will most probably not be long in coming. Thus far Washington is continuing to strengthen its military links with Israel even under the present government. The American-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation concluded back in 1981 and raised to a new level at end of November 1983 during the trans-Atlantic visit of Yitzhaq Shamir and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, also comes into this strategy.

This cooperation is meant firstly to strengthen the position in Israel of those forces which are more inclined to close cooperation with the United States, in particular on ensuring the Reagan plan; secondly to supply Washington with a reliable military springboard in the region; and thirdly to serve a means of blackmail against Syria. In this way they want to make Syria first grant concessions in Lebanon and then capitulate in the general confrontation with Israel. It was not for no reason that after he returned from Washington Moshe Arens stressed that the coordination of the course of the United States and Israel augurs nothing good for Syria. It is precisely for this reason that the American ships and Air Force, so coordinated with the Israel military, are striking blows against the positions of the Syrian-allied national patriotic forces of Lebanon and against the Syrian forces in the Arab peace-keeping forces in the country.

In the United States itself, this course is coming up against growing opposition and some of its critics, who are not in principle against American military interference in Lebanon, consider that it is advisable only in the event of its becoming an integral part of concerted and genuinely vigorous attempts to start up Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli talks on the West Bank, including a freeze on the construction of Israeli settlements and holding American-Syrian-Israeli talks concerning Lebanon and the Golan Heights.

It is true that here he [antecedent unclear] expressed doubts as to whether the present administration will cope with such a complex agenda. In general it would be vain to think that the United States is omnipotent in the Near East region. Acting cautiously and gradually, they may be capable of amending Israel's course and pushing forward the normalization of relations between Egypt, which is following in the wake of the Camp David policy, and other moderate Arab regimes. All attempts, however, to scare Syria, to incline it to capitulation will fail.

The progressive forces of the Arab world recognise the importance of halting imperialist intrigues aimed at undermining the PLO, imposing capitulationist solutions on the Palestinians in the spirit of the anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian Reagan plan. All detachments of the Palestinian resistance have unanimously rejected the liquidationist plans, as they call them in the East, including the Reagan plan. The Palestinian people, who possess a high level of organization, a developed political consciousness, and rich experience in the anti-imperialist struggle, will not allow themselves to be drawn into plans whose aims are to build upon the bones of the freedom fighters, and of independence social progress an imperialist peace in the Near East, that is, one that is unjust, predatory, and therefore unstable.

The progressive forces of the Near East, with the aid of their friends and the socialist community, are aiming for quite different peace, a genuinely just, and hence lasting one.

U.S. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL NOTED

LD030014 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 2 TASS -- Within the framework of the anti-Arab "strategic cooperation" with Israel the Reagan administration hurries to strengthen the military potential of its ally for aggressive actions in the Middle East.

It has become known that Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, visited U.S. Congress and literally demanded that the lawmakers urgently endorse new dollar grants for Israel for the 1985 financial year. According to a draft federal budget for the period, the White House is planning to assign 1,400 million dollars to Tel Aviv as military aid and 850 million dollars as economic one. The funds will be practically fully provided for Israel as free loans. In this connection, the U.S. press emphasises that in the past decade the USA has provided its "strategic ally" with an aggregate of over 20,000 million dollars.

The Israeli aggressors will receive newest U.S. armament, including fighter bombers, anti-aircraft rockets, tanks and armoured personnel carriers. Besides, part of the funds may be used for the manufacture of its own armaments, for example, a "Lavi" fighter-bomber. All that, according to Pelletreau, is necessary for the maintenance of Israel's qualitative superiority over neighbouring Arab countries militarily.

Washington has also planned to allocate about nine million dollars for the "development" of the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector. Thus, the U.S. Administration has shown that it, contrary to unsubstantiated statements, supports Tel's policy of massive seizure and occupation of Arab lands, the policy of driving Arab residents away from the territories, and of creating militarised settlements there.

PALESTINIAN WORKERS CONGRESS MEETS IN DAMASCUS

LD030705 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 2 TASS -- The struggle which is waged by the Palestinian people under the direction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, is directed against Zionist and imperialist expansionist conspiracies, at liberation of the occupied Arab lands and formation of an independent Palestinian state. This was stated by the Chairman of the National Council of Palestine K. al-Fahum, speaking at the opening of the congress of Palestinian workers which began its work in Damascus today.

K. al-Fahum stressed the need of consolidating unity of the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement in the face of the aggressive designs of the imperialist and Zionist forces. (?Only) provided consolidation of unity of our ranks, he said, [word indistinct] can wage successful struggle for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Palestinian leader strongly denounced the so-called strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. The main aim of that conspiracy, is liquidation of Palestinian revolution and establishment of American-Israeli domination over the region.

FRANCE SEEN FACING 'COLONIALIST WAR' IN CHAD

LD022122 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "The Development of the Grave Situation in Chad"]

[Text] The French punitive corps is widening its military interference in the internal dispute in Chad. Additional paraunits and aircraft from Gabon and garrisons from southern France are being sent to this African country. The number of senior French generals and employees has increased in Chad, and at the same time large groups of American and Israeli military advisers arrive in this African country and units of Zairean forces are being reinforced there.

In brief all this shows that internationalization is threatening the dispute in Chad and it is likely that the country becomes a new hotbed on the African Continent. What is the reason for this? Habre's pro-West regime, which seized the reign of power, is endeavoring to impose its control over all the country and is being actively backed by the United States, France, and certain other members of NATO. At the same time the majority of the inhabitants of Chad support the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] led by Goukouni Oueddei. It goes without saying that the assistance the West is rendering to Habre's regime is not a disinterested one, but its aim is to turn Chad into a bridgehead for carrying out political and military pressure on the Libyan Jamahiriyah which is firmly pursuing an anti-imperialist line, and on socialist Ethiopia and other African countries. A situation is thus created which brings to mind the Lebanese situation, but the difference is that the United States assumes the principal role in Lebanon while the French military there implement the task of assistance, whereas in Chad Washington allocates for France the main role while it remains in the background.

The leaders of the Jamahiriyah often referred to the gravity of the situation in Chad. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, said in a recent press interview that France's interference in the affairs of Chad has greatly aggravated the situation throughout the region.

The supporters of the political solution to the question of Chad, including the GUNT, are calling for a political settlement and are adopting specific steps in this field. A special meeting was held in Addis Ababa for national reconciliation in Chad. At first, Habre agreed to such a meeting, but at the last minute he refused to take part in it and the conference was not held. According to the Jamahiriyah information media, Habre refused to take part in the conference after the Western countries promised to render further military assistance to him.

Several Arab countries are now protesting against French interference in Chad's affairs. The Algerian El MOUDJAHID said that the road to the establishment of peace in Chad is through the unification of all the peoples of the country and giving them the opportunity to resolve their issues by themselves without outside interference. The paper pointed out that the question of Chad is believed to be one of the questions discussed by the foreign ministers of Algeria, Mauritania, and Mali during the meeting held last Monday in Nouakchott. Moreover, the question of Chad's fate was frequently discussed within the framework of the Organization of African Unity which expressed its unanimous views on the need to resolve the question of Chad by political means.

As for the Soviet Union, it strongly protests against the imperialist interference in Chad's affairs. PRAVDA pointed out that the events now taking place in this African country are tantamount to playing with fire. Quoting French sources, the paper said it is likely that France will be facing a new colonialist war.

AAPSO OFFICIAL: U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLD CRISES

LD022025 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration bears responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation, said general secretary of the international committee against apartheid, racism and colonialism in the south of Africa, vice-president of the presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Vasos Lissaridis. He came to the USSR at the head of the delegation of the international committee at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and today had a meeting with Soviet journalists.

In Europe, he said, Washington is deploying its missiles, in the Middle East it is carrying out the "gunboat policy" against Lebanon, in the south of Africa the situation becomes more alarming through the fault of the Republic of South Africa whom Reagan described as the U.S. strategic ally, and the Washington administration bears responsibility for the crimes being perpetrated by the racists.

Vasos Lissaridis narrated to journalists about the results of the recent trip of the delegation of the international committee to a number of African countries, meetings with leaders of those countries and also leaders of national liberation movements. In the course of these meetings, he stressed, we became convinced of the determination of African peoples to continue the struggle against racism and apartheid.

Touching upon the situation in Angola, the general secretary noted, that without direct support a number of Western countries, above all the United States, the racist Pretoria regime would not be able to continue the aggression against that country.

Vasos Lissaridis said that all African leaders with whom the members of the delegation conversed, firmly turn down the attempts of the Pretoria regime to link the presence of Cuban troops in Angola with solution of the question of granting independence to Namibia. To accelerate solution of the Namibian problem, he said, it is necessary that Western countries, primarily the United States, should terminate support of South African racists.

SHULTZ ACCEPTS 'SIMPLE SOLUTION' TO DEATH SQUADS

LD021743 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

In this item we wish to describe how the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz staying in El Salvador these days was in a difficult situation and how the Salvadoran Government suggested to him a very simple way out.

But first, several generalised remarks. The whole world, and particularly Latin America, knows about Salvadoran "squadrons of death". These terroristic gangs formed by Salvadoran reactionaries, landlords, already destroyed about 50 thousand peasants. These squadrons are commanded by Roberto d'Aubuisson, in the past -- dictator Mendoza's associate, chief of the Salvadoran secret services who underwent practice in the policy academy in Washington. That blood-thirsty maniac supervises in person tortures and beatings of his victims. He personally took part in the murder of Archbishop of San Salvador Oscar Romero. Under the present government, D'Aubuisson also holds another, highly respectable post: He is chairman of the Constitutional Assembly.

Another thing is also generally known: The present anti-people ruling clique in El Salvador is systematically getting aid from Washington. It is supplied with funds, weapons and military instructors. This practice of the White House causes indignation all over the world, also among the American public. U.S. legislators even advanced a draft which was binding the President to report to the Congress about the state of affairs with the human rights in El Salvador before providing aid to the Salvadoran rulers. Reagan reacted on this proposal in an original way: He used presidential powers to veto the draft.

Still how can the public be lulled? It is very likely that it is for this purpose that George Shultz was sent to El Salvador. As follows from reports of journalists accompanying him, the secretary of state told the rulers of the Salvadoran military regime that it can hardly be proper for Washington to lavish ever more volumes of military aid on the clique which relies on "squadrons of death". The United States is in a very awkward position, and you must invent something, otherwise you will not get a single cent, a single cartridge any more, Shultz was telling his hosts giving him a hospitable reception.

One can only make assumptions about what happened next, with a large measure of probability though. Things, apparently, proceeded in the following way. The junta started casting about as to how to help Washington. And so it came up with a suggestion. Certainly, there is no way to liquidate D'Aubuisson, much less his squadrons. But there is a way out: What if they are renamed? Let's say in the following way, not "squadrons of death" but, to put it milder, in a more diplomatic way, "squadrons for liquidation of life". This sounds not so odious. The suggestion has been adopted. And then someone, perhaps, D'Aubuisson himself, made a more far-reaching and diplomatic proposal. What if the new title is "shortened". It will sound simple and beautiful: "Squadrons of life". So the problem has been removed.

We do not know in what way the matter was presented to Shultz and how much he liked the new name. It seems, however, that he liked it very much.

In any case, it is known quite well that reporting on the results of the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to El Salvador, the U.S. press writes that the U.S. Administration intends to provide to the ruling Salvadoran regime military aid to a sum of $176 million in the 1984 fiscal year and about $200 million in 1985. True, it is not reported what share of this military aid will be provided for "squadrons of life."

This is how a delicate and complex problem was solved in a simple way.

U.S. PERMANENT MILITARY PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

LD022355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0918 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (TASS) -- The United States intends to maintain a permanent military presence in Honduras. This was confirmed by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger when delivering a speech to the Senate Armed Forces Committee.

According to him, the Pentagon plans to leave up to 800 American servicemen, who are taking part in the wide-range U.S.-Honduran "Big Pine II" maneuvers, in Honduras. The chief of the U.S. military department said that their task will be to protect and service U.S. heavy military hardware and weapons which it has planned to use during the "Big Pine III" maneuvers scheduled for June of this year. So here is a real case of turning Honduras territory into a permanent military bridgehead for the United States in Central America, which Washington intends to use for preparations for armed intervention against neighboring Nicaragua and El Salvador.

U.S. TO HOLD MORE EXERCISES IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD022259 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent M. Knyazkov reports:

In an attempt to make the peoples of Central America subordinate to United States diktat, the USA stages in that region one military provocation after another. Hardly have the Pentagon's "Big Pine III" exercises been completed in the Honduran territory, as they in Washington started preparations for a new series of militaristic maneuvers.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST quotes well-informed sources as saying that the USA is planning to hold in summer large-scale exercises of ground troops and the Air Force in the area of Honduran-Salvadoran border in order to "practice the tactics of anti-guerrilla warfare." These provocative manoeuvres code-named "Grenadero-1" are designed to supplement the "Big Pine III" manoeuvres, which the United States military are planning to hold near the border with Nicaragua roughly at the same time.

Over 5,000 U.S. servicemen will simultaneously take part in a new "muscle-flexing demonstration."

In the opinion of observers, the Pentagon's intention to hold in Honduras new large-scale militaristic actions is evidence of the Reagan administration striving to turn that territory into a springboard for aggression against the Central American peoples. Evidence of this is the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger at the Senate Armed Services Committee, who bluntly confirmed that the Pentagon was planning to keep in Honduras "on a permanent basis" a big American military contingent.

The military preparations of the United States in Central America, fraught with its turning into a scene of incessant war, have met with strong opposition even in the U.S. Congress. Gerry Studds, member of the House of Representatives, declared his intention to table a bill banning continued U.S. military exercises in Honduras. Another 40 legislators support his initiative, THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

U.S. ACTIONS 'OBSTACLE' TO C.A. SETTLEMENT

LD022221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] State leaders of many countries have arrived in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, to take part in the inauguration of the country's new president. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also went there today. Also in Caracas is leader of the Nicaraguan people Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a press conference, he emphasized that the main obstacle on the path to settling the dangerous crisis in Central America is the Reagan administration's aggressive policy and Washington's unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region.

That assessment is fully confirmed by reports coming in from Central American countries today. In particular, it has become known that Washington has begun preparing for a fresh series of military maneuvers off the coasts of Nicaragua and neighbouring countries. In the coastal waters and on the territory of Honduras, the several-months-long maneuvers, "Big Pine II" have still not ended, but intensive preparations are already underway for the "Big Pine II" maneuvers and also for other provocative games codenamed "Grenadero-1." And finally, as the radio station Venceremos of the El Salvador patriots reports, very soon there may be massive U.S. intervention in El Salvador. For that purpose, U.S. Honduran and, possibly, Guatemalan fighting units are to be concentrated on 5 February, under the pretext of exercises, in the region where the borders of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala meet.

FSLN'S ORTEGA: U.S. THREATENS C.A., CONTADORA

LD021503 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas February 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports:

The Reagan administration's aggressive policy is the main obstacle in the way of a settlement of the explosive crisis in Central America. A statement to this effect was made by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] coordinator of the State Council of the Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Addressing a press-conference upon arrival in Venezuela to attend the oath-taking ceremony by that country's new president, he reaffirmed the wish of the Nicaraguan Government to prevent an armed conflict in Central America. The stand of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said, completely coincides with the constructive stand of the "Contadora Group" member-countries, which are seeking a negotiated settlement of the crisis in the region.

Washington pursuing an aggressive policy fraught with a threat to peace not only in Central America, but also in the whole of the continent prevents the implementation of the peace plan of the "Contadora Group."

The Nicaraguan leader strongly criticised the report of the so-called Kissinger commission, which justifies in every way possible Washington's interference in Central America's affairs. He drew the attention of the journalists to the fact that the head of the commission, former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, advocates a U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua and suppression of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador by means of military force. The coordinator of the guiding council of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government urged by Latin American states to redouble efforts for foiling Washington's interventionist intrigues in the region.

Daniel Ortega pointed out that in carrying out acts of aggression and terrorism, the United States is thus trying to frustrate the holding in Nicaragua of the first truly democratic elections, which are scheduled for 1985.

NICARAGUA BEATS BACK HONDURAN INCURSION 2 FEB

LD031121 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Managua February 3 TASS -- The Honduran military has carried out another armed provocation against Nicaragua. On February 3, six A-37 U.S.-made military planes intruded into Nicaraguan airspace in the area of the seaport of Potosi in the Bay of Fonseka and penetrated deep into Chinandega Department. In the area of the Cacita Volcano, the aerial pirates bombed a base of Sandinist armed forces and a civilian communications centre, killing three servicemen of the Sandinists People's Army and inflicting serious material damage on the civilian communications centre.

Nicaraguan gunners opened fire on the trespasser aircraft, driving them back to Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Government denounced this armed provocation by the Honduran military as another step forward in escalating acts of aggression against the Sandinist revolution. The Nicaragun Foreign Ministry pinned the blame for the criminal action on the United States, which is financing and supporting those who have unleased aggression against Nicaragua.

U.S. PLANS 'FULL CONTROL' OVER E. CARIBBEAN

LD021451 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown, February 2 TASS -- The United States, intoxicated by its "success of the Grenada operation" is hastily working towards establishing full control over the entire eastern Caribbean.

According to the CARIBBEAN INSIGHT magazine, Washington's plans envisage, first of all, consolidation of its military presence in Grenada and expansion of support for the eastern Caribbean regimes which "solidarize" with the White House's adventurous policy. The Pentagon already placed Coastguard ships in the port of St George's. U.S. military police troops have been left on Grenada for an "indefinite period", entrusted with the task of making short work of those displeased. There are also about 300 American "advisers" -- experts on brainwashing. The magazine notes that a thousand servicemen and policemen from Jamaica, Antigua, Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, and other countries which participated in the U.S.-led aggression against Grenada, trained and equipped according to the latest American standards, have been billeted on Grenada, which attests to its transformation into permanent staging area in the Caribbean.

The magazine writes that Washington already started the formation of military police units in neighbouring Antilles countries and began deliveries of equipment and military hardware.

Observers believe that the police units, in fact Army detachments, which are being set up there will join the so-called regional armed forces. According to information that leaked into the local press, they are designed to prop the moribund pro-American regimes in eastern Caribbean countries and protect the interests of American imperialism in the Caribbean.

NEW VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT LUSINCHI SWORN IN

LD022128 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas February 2 TASS -- The new president of Venezuela, Jaime Lusinchi, was sworn in here today at a joint meeting of the two houses of Congress. He was elected to the post of the head of state for a period of 1984-1989. Members of a Cabinet of Ministers formed by him were sworn in at the same time.

Jaime Lusinchi is a prominent figure of the Democratic Action Party which won at the regular presidential and parliamentary elections on December 4, last year.

In his first message to Congress, the new president has assured the Venezuelans of the striving to effect a whole number of socio-economic reforms aimed at overcoming the acute crisis which the country is experiencing. He expressed determination to continue Venezuela's independent course in the international arena, and in particular, to uphold the principle of respect for other peoples' right to sovereignty and national self-determination, and to develop mutually beneficial relations with all states in the interests of universal peace and progress.

U.S. PROTECTIONISM AGAINST BRAZILIAN EXPORTS HIT

PY022354 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Yuriy Bespalko commentary]

[Text] Controversies in U.S.-Brazilian trade relations are increasing. Although it publicly states that it is in favor of bilateral cooperation based on mutual benefits and equal treatment, Washington is really trying to obtain unilateral advantages in this bilateral cooperation program.

It is well-known that not so long ago Washington decided to considerably decrease the importation of several important Brazilian products. Specifically, this is a U.S. boycott of Brazilian steel and shoes.

A new U.S. protectionist barrier has caused indignation in Brazilian political and commercial circles. Brazilian Deputy Moraes said that this measure is absurd, while the president of the Rio Grande do Sul shoe industry workers union rejected as groundless arguments raised by the United States that state that Brazilian businessmen are undermining the U.S. shoe industry.

According to former Finance Minister Enrique Simonsen, the new White House discriminatory measures are a logical consequence of the Reagan administration's economic policy. In a press interview, Simonsen notes that this economic policy has become a scourge for developing countries which have a huge pending foreign debt, including the largest Latin American countries.

According to Simonsen, Reagan's foreign economic and financial policy creates extraordinary difficulties for Brazil. The enforcement of the negative decision made by U.S. authorities to decrease Brazilian steel and shoes imports is quite natural since Washington is creating new economic and financial difficulties for Brazil at a time when Brazil is trying to expand its exports to obtain resources to pay its foreign debt.

Finance Minister Galveas has noted that Brazil can pay its creditors only through exports and that if the United States does not import Brazilian steel, Brazil will be unable to pay its foreign debt.

The list of Brazilian-made products, whose access to the U.S. market has now been blocked, is constantly increasing. According to the newspaper O GLOBO, this list already includes (?316) different kinds of industrial articles made in Brazil.

The newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reports that the Reagan administration is striving to solve U.S. economic problems at the expense of developing countries.

USSR-PERU DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM030851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "1 February Is the Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and Peru": "Milestones of Cooperation"]

[Text] Fifteen years is not long in the development of relations between two states. So we feel all the more satisfaction in noting today that in that short period, the two countries -- the Soviet Union and Peru -- have made considerable efforts to ensure that friendly cooperation between them is and continues to be strengthened. Now it is very important to safeguard and value the achievements in this sphere and seek a further strengthening of the relations which have grown up between the two countries.

Let us remember 1970, when natural disaster struck Peru with monstrous force and a terrible earthquake caused the people great troubles. In those difficult days for the Peruvians, the Soviet Union selflessly extended the hand of assistance to them. Huge "Antonovs" took goods and medical supplies thousands of kilometers across the ocean, and near to the little town of (Uarasa), which was three-fourths destroyed by the underground shock, a Soviet field hospital was erected, and our doctors rapidly went to the aid of thousands of people who suffered as a result of the earthquake.

Only recently, the Peruvian Red Cross received as a gift from Soviet colleagues 2 tons of baby food for those who were in a disastrous situation after severe floods in northern regions of the country.

For many years by agreement with Peru, Soviet specialists have been working there, passing on their knowledge and experience and giving technical assistance in developing the country's national economy. Take, for instance, the fish industry, whose development is regarded by the Peruvian Government as being of very great significance. Joint fishing has been organized, and the first consignments have reached the Peruvian domestic market from Soviet ships. The Soviet Union helps the Peruvians to build onshore economic facilities, first among which is a major fish industry complex in Paita.

On a treaty basis, steps are being taken in the sphere of extending foreign trade. Carlos Rodriguez, Peruvian minister of economy, finance, and commerce, visited Moscow last fall and had businesslike talks with Soviet representatives on economic and financial questions. After the talks, he noted that as a result of them, Peru's industry has received a stimulus to development.

The exchange of delegations representing influential political and public circles of the two countries has become traditional. Contacts in the parliamentary sphere are developing particularly fruitfully.

Last November, during its stay in Lima, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited R. Monteagudo and D. (Laynes), chairmen of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Peruvian Congress. During the meeting, the Peruvian parliamentarians came out in favor of further strengthening friendly ties between the USSR and Peru and announced the forthcoming creation of a Peruvian-Soviet friendship group, which will concern itself with the development of relations between the Peruvian Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Cultural ties are growing stronger from year to year. Performances by our artists, film festivals, and book and photography exhibitions are held in Peru with unvarying success. Cultural and artistic personalities from Peru visit the Soviet Union. All this is evidence of the growing mutual interest in the life of the two countries' peoples.

Now that mankind is threatened by nuclear catastrophe, the peoples have no more urgent, insistent task than the struggle for the relaxation of international tension. Active participation in that struggle by all countries, Peru included, takes on paramount significance.

The 15-year history of Soviet-Peruvian relations is an example of the implementation of the idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Life has shown that these relations, based on the unshakable principle of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, are mutually beneficial to both sides.

However, the successes of Soviet-Peruvian cooperation are not to everyone's liking. Representatives of internal reaction, spurred on by imperialist circles, do not shrink from crude slander of the Soviet Union in the hope of disrupting the friendly relations between our countries.

But their hopes are in vain. Millions of Peruvians can see that these relations are based on mutual respect for sovereignty and are developing in the interests of both states for the sake of peace throughout the world.

BOOK ON CUBAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENTS 1959 EVENTS

PM021528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[L. Chausov review of book by Antonio Nunez Jimenez under the rubric "Among the Books": "The Chronicle of Liberation Year"]

[Text] In connection with the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolutionary victory, the book by Antonio Nunez Jimenez "On the March With Fidel, 1959" [V Pokhode s Fidelem, 1959] (Footnote) (Antonio Nunez Jimenez: "On the March With Fidel, 1959," Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984. Chief editor of the translation and author of the epilogue O.T. Darusenkova) has been published in the USSR. The author -- Cuban statesman, public figure, and well-known historian -- brings to the attention of Soviet readers a series of documentary sketches. These vivid, emotionally charged literary testimonials which throb with the mighty heartbeat of the revolution, as it were, come from the pen of an eyewitness and active participant in the events.

On the basis of documents and personal observations, Antonio Nunez Jimenez describes with profound insight, enthusiastically and absorbingly, the turbulent events of 1959 when immediately following the victory of the Cuban revolution came the establishment of the new rule, when the country was taking its first steps along the path of the evolution of the people's democratic revolution into socialist revolution. The book gives a broad picture of the acute struggle of the revolutionary forces headed by Fidel Castro against reactionary attempts to prevent the development of the people's revolutionary struggle and to stem the process of fundamental transformations -- attempts that were frustrated by life itself.

The book's great interest lies in its informative nature, in that it truthfully and in documentary fashion reflects the events of the first year following the Cuban revolution's victory, which has entered the country's history as Liberation Year. The book is remarkable in that it conveys to the reader the correct impression about the whole complexity of the situation in which the Cuban people's political vanguard was operating.

The publication of this book is particularly topical now that U.S. imperialism is intensifying its attacks on socialist Cuba, is organizing subversive anti-Cuban propaganda, and attempting to slander the Cuban revolution and thus to weaken its attraction as an example to be followed by other Latin American peoples -- it is particularly topical now when Washington is threatening the island of freedom with its mailed fist. From this viewpoint, the publication presents readers with rich and convincing counterpropaganda material.

The book vividly confirms the correctness of the remark by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Cuban Republic: "The Cuban revolution is not a gift of providence, nor a political and social miracle divorced from the realities of modern society and the ideas that confront each other in the world of politics. The Cuban revolution is the result of conscious action deliberately linked with the historical laws governing human society."

1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT, FUTURE GOALS REVIEWED

PM011722 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Advancing and Achieving New Successes"]

[Text] The economy is a crucial sphere in the struggle by the party and the people to build a communist society. All efforts in the economy are ultimately aimed at improving the people's living standard. This is the chief sociopolitical goal of our plans.

The selfless work of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia to achieve this goal ensured a further increase in the rate of economic development and positive changes in the national economy in 1983. As noted in the report of USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of last year's plan fulfillment, which was published in the press yesterday, national income increased 3.1 percent in the comparison with 1982 to reach more than R530 billion (in real prices). Three-fourths of it is channeled into consumption. Taking into account expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction, four-fifths of the national income is channeled directly into the people's wellbeing! The population's real income increased 2 percent. Over 110 million square meters of housing were commissioned. New schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and other cultural and consumer facilities were built. All this serves to confirm the idea that the better we work, the richer and more powerful our state becomes and the faster the well-being of each citizen of the Soviet land grows.

The volume of industrial production increased 4 percent, including a 4.3-percent increase in group B sectors, and the commissioning of fixed capital on the basis of state capital investments increased 5 percent. Qualitative indicators also improved. Thus, labor productivity increased 3.5 percent in industry, 6 percent in agriculture, 3.1 percent in construction, and 3.9 percent in railroad transport. The targets for the reduction of the prime cost of output and material expenditure on its production were fulfilled.

In struggling to improve work efficiency and quality, many sectors of the national economy have achieved successes in production intensification. The annual plan for gas extraction and the production of a number of nonferrous metals, chemical plant-protection agents, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, excavators, newsprint, and certain other types of products was overfulfilled. The output of computer equipment, metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control and of the "processing center" type, industrial robots, and machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters increased at a preferential rate.

Definite results have also been achieved in implementing the Food Program. Gross agricultural output increased 5 percent. The plan for livestock product purchases was overfulfilled. The economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened and the number of profitable farms increased.

However, not everything that was planned was implemented successfully. The plans for coal extraction and the production of steel, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, turbines, AC electric motors, freightcars, timber, knit outerwear, vegetable oil, and preserves were not fulfilled.

In capital construction -- despite a reduction in the number of "incomplete projects" and an increase in the amount of contract work -- there are still several substantial shortcomings.

Thus, the necessary concentration of capital investments and material resources on projects nearing completion has not been achieved. A number of construction organizations did not cope with the plans for commodity construction output and volume of contract work, or the targets for increasing labor productivity and profits and reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work, and they allowed the growth of the average wage to outstrip labor productivity.

Missed opportunities... Are they significant enough to mention, when the year's results are pleasing on the whole? It is appropriate to recall Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's words here: "We discuss existing problems and unresolved tasks boldly because we know well that we are equal to these problems and these tasks and that we can and must solve them. A mood for action and not for fine talk is what is needed today to make the great and mighty USSR even stronger."

And it is a mood for action which characterizes the situation in the country today. The decisions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have given rise to great political enthusiasm everywhere. In response to the party's appeal to mount socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole, a splendid initiative supported by the whole people was born -- to exceed the plan targets for increasing labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of industrial output in 1984. A mighty wave of labor enthusiasm is finding expression in the counterplans and socialist pledges which are now being adopted by production collectives, cities, oblast, and republics. Chief among them is the desire to accelerate the growth of production efficiency, to render it stable, and, following the party's appeal, to achieve a 1-percent increase in labor productivity over and above the plan and a 0.5-percent reduction in output and work prime costs.

The destiny of our plans is decided at the plants, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, scientific institutions, factories, construction sites, ministries, and departments. For this reason, successes and shortcomings must be analyzed fundamentally and professionally everywhere and specific and effective measures must be elaborated to eliminate shortcomings in work. Soviets, trade unions, and economic organs must lead the collectives' fight to strengthen state, plan, production, and labor discipline. In all spheres of the economy the chief focus must be on improving the standards of management, accelerating scientific and technical progress, making fuller use of production potential and material, manpower, and financial resources, increasing labor productivity, reducing prime cost, and intensifying the policy of thrift. All these questions must occupy a proper place in all the work connected with the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The year 1984 will be very crucial for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. And there is no doubt that the workers of the country's cities and villages will mark the year with new successes in communist building.

GOSPLAN'S VORONIN ON ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE TASKS

OW021203 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 7 January carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program which features Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy interviewing Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

Opening the program, Voznesenskiy notes that in the first edition of 1984 he will review the achievements of the past year and the plans outlined by the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Supreme Soviet session. He then introduces Voronin who participated in the plenum.

Turning to Voronin, Voznesenskiy notes that "the past year brought noticeable positive shifts in practically all aspects of society. Moreoever, I would not be wrong in saying that it was a year of preparation and a turning in a new direction our country's development, primarily in the economic sphere."

Voronin then says: "Indeed, Lev Aleksandrovich, at the end of 1982 some results of national economic activity were unsatisfactory. Although the economy developed progressively, nevertheless, it developed slowly. The November 1982 plenum of our party's Central Committee indicated that some results of the work for 1981 and 1982 has not met national economic plan tasks. The Central Committee plenum set the task of accelerating the development of the economy, raising the intensity of the national economy, ensuring better results with less expenditure of labor and materials, and raising the volume of industrial and agricultural production.

"A year passed. The successes of the national economy in 1983 have been convincingly expressed in the speeches at the December plenum and the Supreme Soviet session and in facts and figures. I will cite several examples: The 1983 volume of industrial production in the national economy increased by 4 percent over 1982 when an increase of only 2.9 percent was achieved. Labor productivity in the national economy increased by 3.5 percent in 1983. Considerably more grain, meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit were procured as compared to 1982. Overall, the volume of agricultural production in 1983 surpassed 1982 by R4.6 billion."

To Voznesenskiy's question on how these improvements were achieved, Voronin says: "First of all, these successes were achieved as a result of extensive work carried out in strengthening labor and production discipline. This allowed labor collectives to improve their work, thus ensuring a growth in labor productivity. Hence, our personnel began to show a more responsible attitude to the fulfillment of set tasks, discipline sharply improved, and people began to work better with a better attitude toward the results of their work and realizing that the adopted deceisions on major concrete issues were under effective control and were successfully being implemented.

"All this created a good situation and atmosphere for work. The improved attitude let to the successes achieved in 1983."

Voznesenskiy then lists resolutions and decisions which have been adopted at the "highest party and state level, and in a number of cases, with the participation of our most prestigious public organizations." Among these are resolutions on strengthening discipline, improving economic ties between agriculture and other branches of industry, and improving labor organization. He adds that these resolutions and decisions highlight the seriousness of the problems which have been the center of attention of the highest levels of our administration.

Voznesenskiy says: "It seems that the publicity given to the work of the highest levels of party and state administration as well as the practical measures taken to implement the adopted decisions have played a major role in raising the people's activity, initiative, and creative attitude toward the task." He adds that these results have also shown the enormous role which the human factor plays and will continue to play in the economy. In this regard he adds that the three major decisions adopted last year were the Law on Labor Collectives, the resolution on the brigade method of labor organization, and the resolution on expanding the rights and responsibilities and the independence of enterprises. He then notes that Voronin heads the commission for implementing this experiment and asks Voronin: "What is the essence of this experiment and what is its potential significance in the development of the Soviet economy and possibly of society as a whole?"

Voronin says: "Lev Aleksandrovich, since 1 January 1984, the collectives of enterprises in five ministries -- two all-union ministries, namely the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, as well as the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry, the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry -- began working under conditions of a large-scale new economic experiment.

"First of all, it should be said that the new economic experiment is not a substitute for existing forms of management; it simply supplements them while retaining centralized planning and economic management. It provides the opportunity to develop initiative and efficiency in a collective enterprise by closely linking the results of a collective's labor with payment and with the development of social conditions for the collective. We hope that the new economic experiment will ensure progress of our economy.

"The activities of enterprises already operting under the conditions of the new economic experiment in 1984 will be assessed on the fulfillment of the marketing plan according to agreements. In other words, these enterprises will produce on time goods that are primarily needed by the national economy and population, and will not simply orient themselves on generally meeting their cost indicators."

Voronin notes that these five ministries are an integral part of the economy which includes such branches as railway transportation and supplying various needed materials. He then says: "the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and Gossnab and leaders of ministries have done extensive work on this issue. Here are several examples.

"The Ministry of Railways has issued a special order that ensures, or rather solves, a number of questions concerning the transportation of goods and needed materials for enterprises involved in the experiment in 1984. Plans and measures for 1984 have been jointly worked out by the Ministry of Railways and the ministries involved in the experiment to ensure the timely dispatch of products and unloading of railcars and the timely supply of the necessary number of railcars.

"Besides carrying out a number of organizational and control measures, Gossnab has issued orders especially for enterprises of the experimental ministries in order to ensure that the suppliers and enterprises involved are aware of the experiment and will approach in a more responsible way the task of ensuring supplies in accordance with the orders.

"Of course, we understand that the experiment is not only for the five ministries and that the results of the experiment must be used in the national economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. We must clearly prepare things in such a way so as to involve a number of other branches in the experimental conditions in 1985. Therefore, when we were working on this question, we were careful not to create favorable [teplichnyye] conditions for enterprises of ministries operating under the conditions of the new experiment."

Voznesenskiy notes that concern to eliminate any favorable conditions is necessary to avoid distortion of the experiment's results. He also notes that some participants in the experiment have already expressed their opinion in the press that in a number of areas they are working under conditions less favorable than those of enterprises operating in the old way.

Voronin responds: "Lev Aleksandrovich, first of all, the experiment is an experiment. The commission responsible for the experiment will constantly investigate and analyze the results, and possibly we might have to make changes or additions during the course of the experiment. However, the enterprises which are operating under the conditions of the new economic experiment in 1984 have not been put under more rigid conditions.

Of course, a number of initiatives and opportunities have been offered to them, and the responsibility for the results of their work is also somewhat higher.

"For example, if an enterprise working under the conditions of the experiment completely fulfills the plan for realizing deliveries according to agreements, its material incentive fund will be increased by 15 percent. If it fails to fulfill the volume of sales in accordance with agreements, then for every percent of shortfall the material incentive fund will decrease by 3 percent. Of course, these are more rigid terms; however, better conditions are being offered as incentives to encourage better results. In our view this is natural and correct."

Voznesenskiy continues the discussion by noting that the conditions favoring the five ministries will eventually be extended to other branches of industry. Voronin adds: "Of course, the plan for 1984 for the enterprises of these five ministries is more elaborate insofar as we devoted somewhat more time in preparing it. However, we are already studying the technical aspects of the 1985 national economic plan in the light of this experiment so as to transfer it to other branches and enterprises as well. More work has been done in regard to ensuring material and technical resources and to sales [sbyt] and the conclusion of agreements. Of course, we will disseminate the experience of this experiment to the branches."

Voznesenskiy then notes the effort that went into preparing the enterprises and associations for work under the conditions of the experiment and asks Voronin: "What makes you think that the enterprises and branches working under the conditions of the experiment will give higher, concrete economic results by the end of 1984?"

Voronin replies: "Considerable work has been done, primarily by the collectives of the enterprises themselves, by the collegiums of the ministries whose enterprises are working under the conditions of the economic experiment, and by central planning organs. Extensive work has been done on this question by the Council of Ministers, the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov himself."

Voronin notes that the plans adopted by the participating enterprises for 1984 are "somewhat higher than the average annual indicators for these ministries in the 1981-83 period." After listing the economic indicators Voronin says: "We have confidence that the economic experiment will result in better work from the enterprises. The main thing for all of us is to watch very attentively the progress of the experiment and analyze it because the December plenum set the task of disseminating everything positive received from the experiment to the national economy in 1985 and moreover in the 12th 5-Year Plan."

Voznesenskiy says that the experiment will contribute to fullfilling the December plenum tasks of maintaining the momentum, raising it where possible, and stabilizing the positive facotrs. He then asks Voronin: "What are the main points of the 1984 plan, and what are its most essential features?"

Voronin says: "Well, first of all Lev Aleksandrovich, the 1984 national economic plan basically corresponds to those tasks set by the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee. The good results achieved in 1983 have permitted us to somewhat increase the rate of growth of production volume and production output and to somewhat increase the volume of technical reconstruction of our plants in the 1984 plan. Certain indicators in the 1984 plan have been set even higher than envisaged by the 5-year plan for 1984.

"Next, we have increased the volume of capital investments, as compared to the 5-year plan, for housing construction, for the technical re-equipment of our industrial enterprises, and for reconstruction; the real income of the population in the 1984 plan is expected to be somewhat higher than foreseen in the 5-year plan.

Of course, particular attention has been paid to raising the efficiency of our economy. Even more attention, I would say, has been paid to raising the quality of consumer goods and expanding the variety of consumer goods. In 1984, it is also envisaged that the (?entire) growth of national income will be directed into consumption, and this, of course, will raise our people's living standards.

"The 1984 plan is aimed at raising the efficiency of production and primarily at increasing labor productivity and decreasing prime production costs. In 1984 it is envisaged that the volume of industrial production will increase 90 percent through increased labor productivity while 97 percent of the growth in national income will come from increased labor productivity. High rates of labor productivity increases have been set in capital construction, railway construction, and transportation. In order to ensure a balance in the plan, and to ensure that basic proportions are met, the 1984 plan has set strenuous tasks for economizing material resources, fuel, and raw materials. But all of them are based on elaborate, concrete measures; the main tasks are fundamental and are envisaged in the plan for scientific and technical progress in 1984. Of course, the collectives of enterprises and all-union industrial associations of ministries will have to carry out extensive organizational work in order to unequivocally ensure the necessary economization of material and labor resources."

Voznesenskiy then raises the question of balancing the 1984 plan and asks Voronin what is being done to redress the disparity in the economy. Voronin notes that this question was addressed to Gosplan in the text of Andropov's address at the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum. He adds that Gosplan, Gossnab, and the ministries are persistently working out measures to liquidate the disparity. He notes that this is painstaking, extensive and difficult work but expressed confidence that the work will yield positive results in 1984. He says that the plan is considerably more balanced than in previous years and adds that serious tasks for economizing raw materials and material resources lie in the 1984 plan, particularly in the section devoted to scientific and technical progress.

In conclusion, Voznesenskiy and Voronin note the socialist pledges adopted by collectives of enterprises working under the conditions of the new economic experiment aimed at achieving increases in labor productivity and surpassing plan indicators. They reiterate Andropov's words that much has been done and much remains to be done. They express the hope that positive lessons from 1983 will be continued.

RSFSR ELECTORAL COMMISSION SESSION HELD

PM021642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Electoral Commission for the Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities from the RSFSR"]

[Text] A routine session of the electoral commission for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, 11th convocation, from the RSFSR was held in Moscow in the House of Soviets of the RSFSR on 31 January under the chairmanship of V.V. Pushkarev.

The commission heard reports from S.M. Islyukov, chairman of the Chuvash ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.M. Voropayev, chairman of the Voronezh Soviet Oblispolkom, on progress in preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

Commission ecretary Ye.Z. Razumov and members A.Ya. Rybakov, A.Ye. Ignatova, and others took part in the discussion of this question.

It was noted at the session that the preparations for the elections in the autonomous republic and the oblast, as in the RSFSR as a whole, are taking place in the conditions of the nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In preparing for the elections, labor collectives are adopting counterplans and enhanced socialist pledges to ensure the successful implementation of targets for the current year and the whole 5-year plan.

The nomination of candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputies is nearing completion everywhere and okrug election conferences are being held. They vividly demonstrate the triumph of socialist democracy and the monolithic unity of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The okrug election commissions have embarked on the registration of candidate deputies. Among the first candidates to be registered were Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the electoral commission session were O.P. Kolchina, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the press, radio, and television.

CONTENTS OF ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST REVIEWED

PM021430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] The second issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It contains Yu.V. Andropov's reply to the appeal by the French antiwar movement "Appeal of 100," an editorial entitled "The World Is at a Crucial Point," and an article by V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, entitled "The Ideological Backup to the Program for the Capital's Socioeconomic Development."

The section entitled "The Power of the Soviets Is the Omnipotence of the People" contains materials entitled "Intensifying the Efficiency of Institutions and of the Forms of Socialist Democracy" by A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and "Combining the Law, Administration, and Monitoring" by I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The articles "Increasing the Effectiveness of Teaching" by M. Nechkina, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and "The System of Continuous Education -- Its State and Prospects" by A. Vladislavlev, are carried under the rubric "On the Future of Our Schools."

The journal's materials include an article entitled "A Legendary Epic of Courage and Heroism" by L. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and an item entitled "Cuba -- America's Free Territory" prepared by Cuban journalists.

TRADE, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES MEET 27 JAN

PM021543 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Jan 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperative Workers' Tasks"]

[Text] An extended session of the Tsentrosoyuz board and the presidium of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Trade Union Central Committee took place in Moscow 27 January.

A report on the tasks of consumer cooperative organizations arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1982) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum was delivered by M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board.

It was noted that the republican, kray, and oblast potrebsoyuzes, the Tsentrosoyuz administrations, and trade union committees concentrate the efforts of all the system's workers on the fuller satisfaction of the population's demands and the expansion of the volume and range of goods sold to rural dwellers, and make a concrete contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

Great attention was devoted to the maximum utilization of available reserves. The need was stressed to improve the standard of economic activity, accelerate scientific and technical progress, ensure the fuller utilization of production potential, and observe in the strictest possible way the policy of savings and thrift in the expenditure of material, manpower, and financial resources.

Taking part in the session were I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

SOVIET DECREE ON JOINING EEC ROAD PROTOCOL

LD022028 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted on Wednesday the decree on the USSR's joining the road-making protocol, dated March 1, 1973 to the European agreement of 1971, which supplements the convention on road signs and signals, dated 1968.

DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER CRITICIZED, DISMISSED

LD012352 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Following the publication of two critical articles in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA the deputy health minister, Yelena Novikova, has been relieved of her post. The newspaper criticized her for her inconsiderate attitude to her staff and lack of respect for criticism. The lack of qualities that her office requires her to have was the reason for her dismissal.

KARPOV ELECTED TO CHAIR SOVIET PEACE FUND

PM021521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric: "For Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The Soviet Peace Fund board elected by the [31 January] conference held a plenum. A.Ye. Karpov was elected chairman of the board.

UKRAINIAN OBLASTS ELECT NEW OFFICIALS

AU021751 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jan 84 p 3

[RATAU report: "Raising the Efficiency of Party Organizations"]

[Excerpts] Oblast party conferences, held in the republic in a businesslike manner and at a high organizational and political level, have been completed. On 28 January, such conferences were held in Voroshilovgrad, Ivano-Franskovsk, the Crimean, Lvov, Rovno, Kherson, and Chernovtsy Oblast. While examining in detail the reports delivered by the obkoms and the oblast party organization auditing commissions, the Communists rigorously and self-critically evaluated the results of their work in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and of the assessments and conclusions set forth in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the plenum.

The oblast party conferences were addressed by: B.V. Kachua, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Voroshilovgrad; I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Lvov; V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Union Council chairman, in Kherson; A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, in Rovno; Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, in Ivano-Frankovsk; Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and N.N. Chetveriko, International Information Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee, in Simferopol; and G.K. Kryuchkov, Organizational Party Work Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in Chernovtsy.

Obkom Plenums were held to examine organizations issues.

In Voroshilovgrad, B.T. Goncharenko was elected obkom first secretary; R.P. Zverev was elected obkom second secretary; N.V. Bakumenko, V.N. Rayevskiy, L.V. Romanenko, and A.P. Sazonov were elected obkom secretaries.

In Ivanko-Frankovsk, I.A. Lyakhov was elected obkom first secretary; Ye.A. Novitskiy was elected obkom second secretary; R.Ye. Artemenko, I.G. Postoronko, and P.D. Sardachuk were elected obkom secretaries.

In the Crimean Oblast, V.S. Makarenko was elected obkom first secretary; A.M. Roshchupkin was elected obkom second secretary; N.V. Bagrov, G.I. Kapshuk, and I.A. Mordvian were elected obkom secretaries.

In Lvov, V.F. Dobrik was elected obkom first secretary; V.A. Svyatotskiy was elected obkom second secretary; M.G. Vasyliv, A.Z. Padalka, and D.A. Yaremchuk were elected obkom secretaries.

In Rovno T.I. Panasenko was elected obkom first secretary; I.I. Zagorulko was elected obkom second secretary; I.I. Karban, A.G. Martynova, and A.A. Popik were elected obkom secretaries.

In Kherson, A.N. Girenko was elected obkom first secretary; A.T. Melnikov was elected obkom second secretary; A.V. Glovatskiy, M.A. Skoromnyuk, and G.S. Strelchenko were elected obkom secretaries.

In Chernovtsy, V.G. Dikusarov was elected obkom first secretary; N.M. Revenko was elected obkom second secretary; S.I. Barakovtskaya, M.I. Ivanesko, and V.P. Motovilin were elected obkom secretaries.

BRYANSK OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

PM011030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Bryansk, 28 Jan -- A Bryansk Obkom plenum has been held here today. Those taking part discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1982) Plenum and the oblast party organization's tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech. Measures were outlined for further enhancing production efficiency and making fuiler use of reserves for accelerating the oblast's socioeconomic development.

The plenum examined an organizational question. Ye.I. Sizenko was released from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his appointment as USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry. A.F. Voystrochenko, who had been working as obkom second secretary, was elected first secretary of Bryansk Obkom.

The plenum was addressed by P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

USMANKHODZHAYEV NOMINATED FOR DEPUTY

GF311631 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The meeting of the Tashkent Oktyabr Okrug No 117 Electoral Commission was held today. Participating in the meeting were representatives of labor collectives and communal organizations in the Oktyabr'skiy (?and other) rayons which are in the jurisdiction of the okrug.

The okrug electoral commission unanimously decided to nominate and register Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, as deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities from the Tashkent Oktyabr Okrug No 117.

LENINGRAD LIBERATION FESTIVITIES REPORTED

PM011026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exploit's Eternal Light"]

[Excerpt] Leningrad, 28 Jan -- "No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten" -- these words, which sound like an oath to every Leningrader, were repeated many times over amid the festive finery in the city on the Neva. Celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Leningrad's complete liberation from the enemy blockade and the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Leningrad Oblast are being held here.

During the day Leningraders of all generations filled Victory Square at the city's southern gates where a ceremony was held to lay flowers and emplace capsules containing the sacred earth of the hero-cities. G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, and war veterans and envoys of the hero-cities laid flowers at the sculpture group "The Victors."

Turning to the events of the heroic battles, we are convinced again and again that the sources of the Leningrader's exploit lie in the profound correctness of our ideas, in the all-conquering power of the Communist Party and the firm cohesion around it of the multinational Soviet people whose sons stood to the death side by side at the stronghold on the Neva and dealt a crushing rebuff to the enemy. This was stated by those who spoke at the ceremony.

G.V. Romanov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument on Moskovskaya Square.

VIRGIN LANDS 30TH ANNIVERSARY HAILED

LD292102 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video "commentary" by political observer Yuriy Letunov]

[Text] Hello, esteemed comrades! The virgin lands today constitute a settled area: well-built settlements, boundless expanses of golden wheat in the autumn, and modern animal husbandry farms. The virgin lands today are a memorial to a great feat of the Soviet people. Hundreds of thousands of people then responded to the appeal of the party. I remember one night 30 years ago, a train was being seen off from the Kazanskiy Station in Moscow. Thousands of happy faces -- and the song I heard for the first time on that platform: We are going to friends, in distant lands. There is no precedent in human history for a country assimilating 42 million hectares of plowland in such a short period, during peacetime. This was the total for the virgin lands upturned in Kazakhstan, Altay Kray, Siberia, and the Volga area. This was a feat of the whole people.

The celebration of the 30th anniversary of the virgin lands coincides with the 40th anniversary of our great victories at the front: We have just solemnly marked the 40th anniversary of the complete relief of the enemy blockade of Leningrad. In 10 years, the country had not only arisen from the ruins, but was able to provide the necessary equipment for the virgin lands. Whereas in 1945 we produced 7,700 tractors, 10 years later the figure was already 163,000. In 1945, 74,700 trucks were produced; in 1955, 445,300.

The assimilation of the virgin lands gave a mighty impulse to the development of the economy, science, and culture of regions once sparsely inhabited. The reports of the grain-growers of the thousands of millions of poods [1 pood equals 36.11 pounds] of grain obtained from the assimilated lands became celebrations of all the people.

Now, we have much more equipment. Much valuable experience has been acquired. In marking the 30th anniversary of the assimilation of the virgin lands, the Central Committee of the party - this matter was considered at a Politburo session -- calls for attention to be concentrated on the unconditional fulfillment by each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and enterprise of the agro-industrial complex of the plans and obligations of the current year and the 5-year-plan period as a whole.

Obligations for this year have been undertaken by the working people of Kazakhstan, Altay Kray, and other areas. Millions of metric tons of grain, vegetables, potatoes, and cotton will be obtained. There are big tasks in the animal husbandry field. It is necessary to use efficiently the potential that has been created in agriculture, to introduce more widely the achievements of science and technology, and to make better use of the best experience.

At the present time, the virgin land upturned is being prepared for the spring sowing. Equipment is being repaired; seeds are being treated; moisture retention work is in progress. The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has approved a proposal to send 50,000 young men and women to work in agriculture. The amount of work is tremendous. The virgin lands have been a school of civic consciousness and patriotism. In their time, the pioneers of the virgin lands took as their example those who built Magnitka, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, and Turksib. Today, the tamers of the virgin lands have themselves become an example for young people.

AZERBAIJAN PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OBITUARY

PM271617 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 January 1984 carried on page 4 a 350-word obituary of Arkhmed Mamedovich Zulfugarov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for prices, who "died suddenly on 16 January 1984 at the age of 66." The obituary is signed by K.N. Bagirov and others.

USSR POPULATION REACHES 273.8 MILLION

LD281600 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- The population of the Soviet Union as of January 1 of the current year was 273.8 million. This was reported today by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

CSA REPORT ON USSR'S ECONOMIC GROWTH CITED

LD281543 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- The national income of the Soviet Union grew by 3.1 per cent last year as compared with the previous one and amounted to more than 530,000 million roubles, says a report issued by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the USSR in 1983".

Labour productivity in industry rose over the period by 3.5 per cent. Due to that, the work of 3.5 million people was saved and 88 per cent of increment in output was obtained. Full employment of population is ensured in the country.

The report points out that industrial production in the USSR went up by four per cent last year as compared with the previous one (with the planned increase being 3.2 per cent). The absolute increment in industrial production was 30 per cent higher than the average in the first two years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

Last year, the report goes on, the Soviet Union generated more than 1,416,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, produced 616 million tons of oil (including gas condensate), 536,000 million cubic metres of gas, 153 million tons of steel, 18.7 million tons of steel pipes, and manufactured about 130,000 grain harvesters and cotton picking machines and 1.3 million passenger cars.

As the Central Statistical Board points out, the planned targets were exceeded last year in the production of gas, a number of non-ferrous metals, agricultural chemicals, means of automation and computing equipment, and metal-cutting machine-tools. The planned volume of production of most consumer goods was achieved. At the same time the production of coal, steel, mineral fertilizers and some other articles fell short of the plan.

The output of farm products, including grain, sugar beet, potatoes and livestock products, increased. The picking of raw cotton amounted to 9.2 million tons.

The report says that real per capita incomes in the USSR went up by two per cent within the year. The average monthly pay of industrial and office workers grew by 2.4 per cent and that of peasants by seven per cent with stable prices of staple consumer goods and unchanged rent and transport fare.

Payments to the population from the social consumption funds increased by 4.6 per cent and amounted to 134,500 million roubles last year. Due to these funds which are formed at the expense of the state budget and profits of enterprises, Soviet people receive all kinds of education, medical aid and enjoy other privileges free of charge.

Last year more than ten million people improved their housing conditions.

CSA DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON PLAN RESULTS

LD290017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Lev Mordkovich Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration]

[Text] The facts and figures in the USSR CSA report testify to the heroic work of the Soviet people and the inspirational power of our party.

The past year is typical in its further acceleration of the pace of economic development, its increase in the efficiency of public-sector production, and the broad introduction of the achievements in science and technology.

In industry, the volume of production increased during the year by 4 percent. This is a good result, because according to the plan, provision was made for an increase in production of 3.2 percent. Production of the most important industrial products has increased.

Our agriculture, implementing the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, has achieved new successes. It has increased output of grain, sugar beet and other crop produce and particularly of animal husbandry.

Last year the overall total of agricultural production came to R134 billion, which is five percent more than in 1982. The work of the transportation and other branches of the national economy improved. Capital construction continued on a huge scale. Last year alone spending of basic funds amounted to R146 billion.

There were shortcomings, too: Supply plans were not fully met. The economic potential was not fully exploited everywhere, and there were some other shortcomings.

The growth in the volume of production, the improvement in public-sector production, and the implementation of major state measures led to a further rise in the people's wellbeing. This has been reflected in many facts, but we will cite only one of them. In 1983 110 million square meters of housing was commissioned, and thus over 10 million people improved their living conditions.

At the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, appraised the past year, set tasks for the future, and pointed out that the most important thing now was not to lose the tempo that had been reached and the general positive mood for work, and to energetically develop positive processes. He went on: It is very important, from the very first days of the new year, to get a good start and be prepared for a further intensification of work, asking that no allowance be made for difficulties, of which plenty lie ahead.

In reply to the decisions of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the working people of the country are embarking on socialist competition for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan for 1984. They are embarking on competition to increase labor productivity by one percent above the plan, and to reduce production costs by an additional 0.5 percent. This is an important task. We may be sure that it will be fulfilled, and this will lead to a new flowering of the economic and social life of our homeland.

CSA OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 1983 PLAN RESULTS

LD281726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Recorded interview granted by Doctor of Economics Mikhail Antonovich Kovolev, first deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, to unidentified interviewer -- date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] [Korolev] Over the past year the economic potential of our country has increased. National wealth has risen to over R3 trillion. Naturally there has been an increase in the national income used for consumption and accumulation. Over R420 billion that is, over 80 percent of the national income, was used directly for national welfare.

It is important to note that compared with the first 2 years of the present 5-year plan there has been an increase in the absolute growth of the most important economic indicators. Growth rates in industry have accelerated; in 1983 growth was 4 percent compared with the planned 3.2 percent. The absolute growth in production here was 30 percent higher than the average for the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan.

Those industries determining scientific-technical progress -- machine-building and metal-processing, chemicals and petrochemicals -- achieved higher rates than industry as a whole. It is pleasant to note that there were increased growth rates in agriculture, transport and capital construction. The absolute growth in these industries considerably exceeds the average annual level of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

In industry 88 percent of increased output, in construction over 90 percent of the growth in volume of contract work and all the growth in agricultural production and cargo turnover in railway transportation was achieved through increased labor productivity.

In 1983 the amount of fixed assets put into use reached the highest level of R146 billion, which is R6 billion more than in 1982.

[Interviewer] What are the results of the agricultural year?

[Korolev] In 1983 the growth of agricultural production was higher than in the preceding year by R6.4 billion and almost R10 billion more than the average annual production of the 10th 5-Year Plan. There were larger harvests of grain, sugarbeets, long-fiber flax, potatoes and higher livestock production. There were increases in state purchases of grain, sugarbeets, cattle and poultry, milk and eggs. The existence on 1 January 1984 of the highest level of head of productive cattle and also the creation of a larger feed store for the present wintering season give confidence that this year, too, livestock workers can consolidate the striking results of the past year.

Last year further growth in the real incomes of the population was provided; the average monthly wages of workers and employees rose to R182 and the pay for kolkhoz farmers rose to R138.

In 1983 the production of consumer goods rose at an accelerated rate. As I have already said, industrial production as a whole grew by 4 percent; within this, the growth of "group B" products was 4.3 percent. Naturally, there was an increase in trade turnover of the most important types of industrial and foodstuffs goods. There was an increase in the volume of sales of citrus and other fruit, vegetables, potatoes, butter, cheese, meat and other food products.

Finally, I would like to note in particular the successful implementation of the housing construction plan; 2 million apartments with a total area of over 30 million square meters were commissioned. Over 10 million people improved their living conditions.

CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL VIEWS 1984 STATE PLAN

LD312238 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- "The construction program for the current year is geared to making certain that the Soviet economy will grow at an accelerated pace and to ensuring maximum economic benefits soon," Sergey Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction, said in a TASS interview.

The plan for 1984, he said, pays special attention to expediting returns from capital investments which are to total 149,600 million roubles from all sources of financing. It is known that each rouble of the state budget secure maximum effects if it is invested in equipment rather than in walls, in modernizing an old shop rather than in building a new one. This is why the share of expenses on equipment, the most active part of the fixed assets, will be larger in 1984 than in any past year. These outlays will account for 42 percent of the state capital investments, or three percent more than was fixed for the current year in the five-year plan for the country's social and economic development (1981-85).

The amount of funds earmarked for reconstructing and retooling existing facilities, Sergey Bashilov said further, will also grow. It is planned to reach 25,900 million roubles, or 34 percent of the sum total set aside for industrial construction.

Another distinguishing feature of the 1984 construction program is that the planned rates of commissioning fixed assets are higher than the planned growth rates of capital investments. New projects will be completed and reach designed capacities sooner. The volume of uncompleted construction will be cut considerably. This means that inputs of money and resources will pay back for themselves and the national economy will be shunted to the rails of industrial developments more quickly.

The requirements of all sectors of the national economy were taken into account in distributing capital investments for the current year, Sergey Bashilov said. The social directedness of the plan was increased. But paramount attention was paid to key programs, especially those of developing the fuel-and-energy complex and fulfilling the Food Program.

It is planned this year to install power-generating units with a total rating of 13.5 million kilowatts at new and older electric energy stations. An overall 12,000 kilometres of gas mains, including the export-oriented pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, will be put into operation. New mines, capable of producing a total of more than 20 million tons of coal a year, will be completed. These are high targets, Sergey Bashilov said.

Over 38,000 million roubles are appropriated to develop the agri-industrial complex. Capital investments in those sectors of this complex, which directly influence the growth of the output of key kinds of farm produce, especially forage grain and meat, will be markedly increased.

The main aim of state plans, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction emphasized in conclusion, is to improve the well-being of the Soviet people.

USSR GOSSTROY DEPUTY CHIEF ON 1984 PROJECTS

PM191155 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, January 1984 (signed to press 9 January) carried on page 2 a 3,000-word article by A.D. Deminov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, under the heading "Sites for New Achievements." Deminov lists the main construction projects for the fourth year of the 5-year plan in the spheres of fuel and energy, Basic sectors of technical progress, the agro-industrial complex, and consumer goods production, noting the location and scale of the planned developments and the porportion of new projects and modernization and retooling work.

ACADEMICIAN CALLS FOR MAJOR COMPUTERIZATION

PM261008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Academician A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "A Task That Will Take Until the End of the Century"]

[Text] One of the main tasks of our socialist soceity is the constant and substantial increasing of labor productivity in all spheres. Of course, this implies not only increasing productivity as such but also increasing it in terms of ultimate national economic effect. So, for example, the saving of raw materials and energy costs per unit of industrial or agricultural output or the output of more productive or more reliable machinery by our machine building industry leads to a considerable savings of labor costs in the extracting sectors or among users of the newly created, more efficient equipment. The 26th CPSU Congress drew the Soviet public's attention to these questions and, at the Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov put forward the substantial raising of labor productivity and the saving of all types of resources as being among our country's most important tasks.

Yu.V. Andropov quite rightly and far-sightedly linked these questions to tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing the effective influence of scientific achievements on the rate of our motherland's economic growth.

The first and very effective changes in increasing labor productivity were made virtually without incurring material costs -- by increasing discipline, establishing order in the planning of production and the corresponding prompt supply to production of raw materials, parts, and other components, and by improving order at enterprises. A tremendous role was played by the team form of labor, when idlers and shirkers were taken to task by their own comrades and when reciprocal support within the collective made it possible to overcome more easily the difficulties encountered during production. These reserves which exist in production, within any organization, and within labor collectives themselves are by no means exhausted.

It is likely that we will still benefit throughout the next 5-year plan from the improvement in labor organization in all spheres. At the same time we must immediately accelerate the solution of the difficult tasks that require not only the efforts of all the people but also the investment of considerable state resources and the assimilation of a great many scientific and technical achievements.

The main tasks here are:

1) making very broad use of data processing facilities, computers, and automation in all spheres of activity;

2) modernizing many types of manufacturing processes with the aim of producing improved output (for example, in machine building, producing more efficient, less materials intensive, and more reliable output);

3) expanding the production and use of new materials -- plastics and compounds, earthenware, fiberglass, and amorphous metal alloys, as well as biologically active synthetic medical and edible substances and those obtained by microbiological and genetic engineering methods;

4) the broad-scale development of material and energy-saving types of production processes using secondary energy sources and heat as well as waste materials.

It must be remembered that the energy and materials thus saved are 100-300 percent cheaper for the country than those newly extracted.

All these questions are paramount, but in this article I am dwelling only on the first.

The automation of production, beginning with groups of machine tools, presses, or apparatuses, lines, and shops, and going through to the comprehensive automation of enterprises including the automation of design work and of production management is a colossal task which basically can be successfully resolved this century. In the same period we must develop automation fundamentally and broaden the use of computers and data processing in many spheres, beginning with scientific research and all levels of service and medicine and ending with the improvement of our everyday life and facilitating the solution of many questions which each of us has to deal with every day.

The successes achieved in our country in recent years in the sphere of applied mathematics, the physics of solid-state semiconductors, precision production processes, electronics and computers and in the sphere of automation facilities make it possible to pose this tremendous task.

However, we must approach it on a braod scale and with circumspection at the same time. Thus, for example, we are now failing to make sufficiently effective use even of the comparatively small amount of computer euqipment which is being manufactured here for industry and for all kinds of planning, design, and even scientific organizations. This is due primarily to the shortage of trained personnel among computer users and to inadequate awareness of the potential of computers among middle and leading personnel at enterprises and organizations. Knowledge of computers must be extended on a broad scale not only to people graduating from VUZes in different disciplines (this has been partially achieved) and to those defending dissertations but also on an elementary level to secondary and special school graduates. A broad network of skill-raising educational institutions must be set up and incentive provided for graduates from them through additional wages -- in brief, we must develop work somewhat like that which was done to eliminate illiteracy after the October Revolution which is now probably equally important.

Manuals must be produced before 1985 and attention paid to teaching personnel at all levels, and it would be a good idea to provide courses of lectures on television -- as correspondence courses. All this must be preceded by work by the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, all ministries manufacturing computer equipment and automation facilities, and the ministries of higher and secondary education to integrate the technical resources and software. This question is of paramount importance. Without a clear and rational solution to it, all attempts to computerize our national economy will merely prove to be vast and futile expenditure.

We have already experienced great difficulty in training computer users at the beginning of the development of computer equipment in our country -- different designers and ministries produced equipment which was quite good for its time but was incompatible in terms of software and components. But at that time all this was on a small scale. This is now a substantial budget item, and the cost of software is several times higher than the cost of the computer itslef. It is probable that in time the creation of software will become a separate industrial sector. It would be absurd to follow the Western firms which have produced equipment incompatible as a backup for these customers who have already brought their equipment. For example, the U.S. Army recently spent about $13 billion to replace incompatible military software and hardware purchased from different firms.

Moreover, the creation of highly reliable computer and automation equipment is a very important scientific and technical task. The period of trouble-free work should be measured in years -- at least 3 years under all circumstances, and preferably 5 years. Accidental power failures should not lead to a loss of information in the automation systems or to damage. Such tasks are being successfully resolved in space equipment, for example, although the solutions found here must be not just extremely reliable but also cheap.

As with space equipment, the production of software must be automated to a considerable extent and adapted to automatic error search systems. Systems must be created to protect software against distortion caused by voltage or frequency fluctuations in the supply network, any kind of electromagnetic interference, vibration, and so forth. These are complex technical tasks but they must be resolved.

The question under discussion in this article is of exceptional importance for our country. Leaving aside continuous-process production units, automation in industry will increase productivity 2-2.5 times, and in continuous-process production it will release up to 50 percent of the workforce, making it possible to substantially increase the USSR's production capacities and making accessible and obtainable technology which at present seems inconceivable.

In the scientific sphere, the automation of experiments accelerates the production of results many times over. In design work it will be possible to transmit the program for the manufacture of a component directly from the display unit on which the component is being designed and the order for its procurement directly to the machine tool for automated depot without the need for a diagram.

All this has already been achieved in some industries and there is no doubting the possibility of the mass application of these achievements.

This avenue is also arousing exceedingly great interest abroad and is viewed there as a way out of the prolonged economic recession gripping the West that will secure long-term economic growth in the leading capitalist countries. Even now, despite the very strong decline in business activity and virtually complete stagnation in industrial development, data processing and electronics are developing at a rapid pace. True, automation in the capitalist countries will further intensify unemployment, but that seems to suit the capitalist countries' monopolies by reducing their workforce and reducing their dependence on their own working class.

The United States has imposed a very strict embargo on the export of electronic technology and electronic equipment to our country in the hope of slowing down or halting our progress in this exceptionally important sphere. In so doing, however, it has forgotten that our science and technology have independently resolved tasks of equal complexity such as the creation of nuclear and missile hardware without receiving anything from abroad and in a fairly short time. This task is not beyond our motherland or its science and technology either, and our duty is to resolve it. This will substantially strengthen our economic potential and sharply increase our people's prosperity.

TEAM FROM OF LABOR ORGANIZATION VIEWED

PM191154 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, January 1984 (signed to press 9 January) carries on page 10 a 2,400-word article by L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, under the heading "Forming Teams."

Kostin notes the importance of developing "team forms of labor organization and incentives," and goes on to discuss the team's role as the main focus of planning, the need to work toward larger, comprehensive teams, and the importance of making payments depend on end results. The article also deals with the role of autonomous financing for teams, and the training of team leaders.

MODERNIZED AIRPORT NEAR ARKHANGELSK REOPENED

PM261428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Airport Near the Arctic Circle"]

[Excerpts] Arkhangelsk, 24 Jan -- The "Talagi" Airport has reopened after modernization. The new landing strip can take big airliners in difficult weather conditions.

The completed modernization of the northern airport will make it possible to speed up the development of the Arctic region's natural resources. Aircraft are now flying from the airport on 70 different routes to many Soviet cities.

USSR LAUNCHES MORE COSMOS-SERIES SATELLITES

Cosmos 1533

LD261432 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1533" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carried scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The initial period of the sputnik's revolution is 90.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 382 kilometres, the minimum -- 235 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1534

LD261729 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1534" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution -- 94.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 519 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 470 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 65.8 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1535

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[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Thursday launched another satellite in the Cosmos series to continue space exploration.

Cosmos-1535 was inserted in an orbiting path with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 105 minutes

Maximum distance from earth (apogee) -- 1,029 kilometres

Minimum distance (perigee) -- 974 kilometres

Inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.